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DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT ON MISSILES IN GDR

PM141532 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 May 84 p 3

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Defense Ministry"]

[Text] In connection with the continuing buildup of medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are forced to take retaliatory measures for the purpose of ensuring their security.

In accordance with an accord between the Governments of the Soviet Union and of the German Democratic Republic, an additional quantity of enhanced-range operational-tactical missile complexes is being sited on GDR territory as a retaliatory measure in response to the deployment of U.S. missiles on the territory of West European countries.

In the future too, the retaliatory measures by the Warsaw Pact member states will be confined strictly within the limits necessary for maintaining the balance of forces and to neutralize the specific danger emanating for us and for our allies, in particular from those directions where the new U.S. missiles are stationed.

[Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian in its 15 May First Edition frontpages an item identical to the preceding item and under the same heading. Moscow PRAVDA First Edition for 15 May carries it on page 2. IZVESTIYA Morning Edition carries it on page 4. SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA First Edition and SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA both carry it on page 3.]

APN COMMENTATOR ON TASKS BEFORE STOCKHOLM CDE

PM141503 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 May 84 p 2

[Article by APN commentator Mikhail Petrov: "To Restore Confidence"]

[Text] The Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe resumed its work on 8 May after a gap of nearly 2 months.

Since the first session in January, the escalation of the nuclear arms race sparked off by the United States and its closest allies has seriously increased the threat of nuclear war, with all the disastrous consequences it would have for mankind.

Serious damage has been done to European security because confidence in relations among states has been undermined. The problem of creating a climate of confidence in international relations is thus posed in a very acute way. Its solution requires a responsible policy by all states and the adoption of practical measures in this direction. "The combination of broad international measures of a political and legal nature, and military and technical measures, as advocated by the USSR and the other socialist countries, would make it possible to ensure the success of the Stockholm conference, and to make its results a major contribution to European and international security," Mr Chernenko told PRAVDA.

In Stockholm the USSR proposed that the focus of the conference's work be the problems which really determine the restoration of confidence and the consolidation of European and international security, and primarily a pledge by all the participating nuclear states not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and the conclusion of a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and on the maintenance of peaceful relations.

If the conference reaches agreement on that, a sound basis will have been created for confidence in Europe and beyond and for the settlement of other problems, especially in the sphere of arms limitation and reduction.

The reduction of military spending, Europe's liberation from chemical weapons, and the creation of nuclear-free zones in various regions of the European Continent would also help strengthen confidence and security. The same is true of the prior notification of major exercises or movements of ground troops, the limitation of their scale, and information on air and naval exercises in the zones bordering on Europe.

Instead of a constructive and practical examination of measures capable of reducing military confrontation, the United States, and its NATO allies are trying to exaggerate problems of an espionage nature, to gain unilateral advantages, as Mr Andrey Gromyko stressed.

By trying to impose the concept of "transparency," which has nothing to do with the tasks of strengthening confidence and security, they are avoiding the really important problems of strengthening confidence and security and, moreover, are limiting the conference's mandate and potential. They are reducing the discussion to strictly military and technical problems and not proposing any limitation of states' military activity. At the same time their proposals attach excessive importance to the problems of verification, especially by means of inspections.

As is known, a group of neutral and nonaligned countries presented its thoughts just before the end of the conference's first session.

Political will and mutual understanding must be demonstrated if the Stockholm negotiations are to be productive.

ORLOV CITES BENEFITS OF WARSAW PACT INITIATIVE

LD141749 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- TASS political analyst Igor Orlov writes:

The idea of concluding a treaty on reciprocal renunciation of the use of force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty states and the NATO countries meets with the understanding and support of international public. The Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, and Security and Cooperation in Europe [as received],which resumed its deliberations last week, also showed great interest in the proposal.

The opinion is expressed that the proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member-states to the states of the North Atlantic Treaty to embark on multilateral consultations whose participants could be the states -- members of the two military-political alliances, as well as all other European states concerned is a highly important and timely initiative.

It is stressed that in the present complex international situation fraught with the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, effective measures are urgently needed to reduce mistrust between the states of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, to ease tensions, and to strengthen peace and security. In tabling their new far-reaching initiative the Warsaw Treaty countries were guided by these considerations.

The commitment not to be the first to use against one another either nuclear or conventional armaments could be the pivotal provision of the treaty they propose. In other words, what is meant is a commitment not to use military force against one another in general. Many commentators stress the broad and comprehensive nature of the new proposal.

In Stockholm, for instance, it is stressed that the commitment on the non-use of military force could be assumed by the countries participating in the conference, regardless of being members of a military alliance, neutral or non-aligned.

It is important to note that the commitment not to use force must extend not only to the territory of the states participating in the treaty but also to their military and civilian personnel, seafaring, airborne and space ships and other facilities belonging to them no matter where they be. The proposed treaty could provide for a similar commitment not to use force against third countries, not to threaten the security of the sea, air and outer space routes passing through expanses outside any national jurisdiction. Finally, one could also lay down in the treaty a commitment by the participants to work for an end to the arms race, for arms limitations and reductions, and disarmament.

It is sufficient to assess all these important elements of the new proposal of the Warsaw Treaty countries to arrive at the conclusion that its implementation would have a most beneficial effect on the entire international situation. The public has every right to expect from the West a serious, businesslike and constructive approach to this new initiative.

SOLTAN ON SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

LD121759 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 12 May 84

[Yuriy Soltan commentary]

[Text] King Juan Carlos I of Spain is staying in the Soviet Union for an official visit. In Moscow he was received by the Soviet leader, Konstantin Chernenko. The two heads of state noted in their conversations that a Soviet foreign policy line has been and remains unchanged, a line for easier [as heard] international tension and for peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

There is no general feeling in the Soviet Union that the world is inexorably slipping downwards, though it is true that the situation is not just tense but also dangerous. The United States leaders replace cooperation with confrontation, talks with arms build-up, and diplomacy with the policy of strength. The U.S. leaders are seeking to get military superiority, so that the United States and its closest allies could dictate terms to other nations, which should have no option but to give up. The siting of new American first-strike missiles in some West European countries is one display of this policy that is a threat to all the nations. However, there is a chance to bring back the world to a path of easing tension and peaceful cooperation. This is the aim of the Soviet foreign policy. The policy is active and dynamic.

In the past few months there have been quite a few high-ranking visitors in the Soviet Union from socialist, nonaligned, neutral, and NATO countries. Though differences appeared in some cases in the assessment of the reasons for the currently disturbing situation, the Soviet leaders persistently sought points of contact in the common cause of all the people: to avert a nuclear war. The Soviet Union is waging a genuine peace offensive and setting up an example for the other countries to follow. I may remind you that the USSR has already pledged unilaterally not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It offers to the other nuclear powers to enforce without fail some norms of conduct which would serve the cause of peace and nuclear disarmament. Along with other socialist countries the Soviet Union wants to have a treaty signed with the NATO states, a treaty containing a mutual pledge not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional arms.

The USSR is also ready to return to talks on limiting and reducing nuclear armaments, if the United States removes from this path the obstacles in the shape of Euromissiles. The Soviet Union is convinced profoundly that in general there are no issues that could not be solved at negotiating table, but these must be honest, businesslike negotiations, not verbal trickery, to which the United States resorts so frequently now.

In his speech on Thursday President Chernenko said the Soviet Union urges all the other countries to help with deeds to bring about the turnaway from confrontation towards easier tension and cooperation. We favor a radical reduction of armaments, first of all nuclear armaments, on the basis of a strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security and to create a climate of trust among states. The Soviet leader said this country is ready to cooperate in this effort with all other countries that would like to help with a real decline in tension, with removing the threat of war.

HEALTH MINISTER SPEAKS IN GENEVA ON NUCLEAR WAR

LD110906 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Geneva May 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vladislav Shishlo reports:

The Public Health Minister of the USSR Sergey Burenkov, speaking at a press conference at the Palace of Nations today, answered the question on consequences of a nuclear war for the health of people and public health services. He emphasized the topicality and importance of this question since the main strategy of the World Health Organization is now to ensure health for all by the year of 2000. This is an exclusively difficult task but quite feasible, said the minister. But it can be fulfilled and resolved exclusively in peace conditions. In conditions of a nuclear war, in conditions of a nuclear catastrophe the health and lives of hundreds of millions of people and also the life and health of the whole mankind are out of the question.

The work of the international committee of experts, who prepared an impressive report on nuclear war consequences for the health of people and public health services, deserve to be positively appraised, Sergey Burenkov believes. From that report it is clear what catastrophic consequences for the health of population a nuclear war will bring. Therefore it is now necessary, as never before, said Sergey Burenkov, to step up the struggle for peace and disarmament and the physicians, as representatives of the most humane profession, should redouble their efforts in this direction.

In conclusion the USSR public health minister said that even provided optimum implementation of the WHO's strategy, there will be sick people in the year of 2000, and this should not be denied. But there is still time, there is the strategy which can help resolve global questions -- purely medical and also economic and social, and also questions pertaining to formation of national public health services. Therefore, he said we support this strategy of the World Health Organization and actively participate in its realization.

GEN GRIBKOV WRITES ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

PM141402 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 May 84 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Army General A. Gribkov, chief of staff and first deputy commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, under the rubric "The Warsaw Pact's 29th Anniversary": "Serving Peace and Socialism"]

[Text] The Warsaw Pact will be 29 years old on 14 May 1984. This military-political defense alliance of socialist community countries, as K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, noted "...serves as a reliable shield in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and frustrate the attempts by the most reactionary circles of imperialism to organize a 'crusade' against socialism."

The conclusion of the Warsaw Pact was an enforced retaliatory measure in response to the threat posed to the socialist countries by the imperialist states and the North Atlantic bloc they had created. NATO demonstrated a pronounced aggressive tendency from the first days of its existence. This was shown by such facts as the unrestrained arms race that began at the initiative of the North Atlantic bloc and primarily the United States, the creation of a system of military bases close to the socialist countries' borders, the restoration of imperialism's military potential in the Western part of Germany, and many others.

The NATO bloc's policy indicated the desire of ruling circles in the West to obstruct with all their might and resources the strengthening of the world socialist system, hinder the development of the world revolutionary process, and halt the disintegration of the world colonial system. The icy wind of the "cold war" blew over Europe and poisoned the entire international atmosphere for many years. By acting from a "position of strength," the imperialist NATO states thought that they would be able to force the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to make concessions on matters of principle and renounce the Marxist-Leninist ideology. This is confirmed with the utmost clarity by an analysis of the international events of that time. This was the purpose for which the Pentagon elaborated in the late forties and in the fifties a series of plans for a nuclear attack on the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The signing of the Warsaw Pact marked the beginning of a new stage in the struggle by the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries for peace, disarmament, and the creation of an atmosphere of trust in international relations -- an incessant, active, and persistent struggle.

Many years passed before it was possible to end the "cold war." A great contribution was made by the Warsaw Pact Organization to the consolidation of the political results of World War II and all postwar development. International legal recognition of the GDR and of the inviolability of the existing borders between European states was secured. The Warsaw Pact states played an important role in the preparation and holding of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The fraternal cooperation among the socialist community countries is founded on the Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, common goals, and unity of views, along with total respect for the sovereignty, interests, and specific features of each state. Their all-round cooperation is implemented under the direct leadership of the communist and workers parties.

The close political cooperation of the socialist community countries helps them to resolve successfully the tasks facing them. Great significance in implementing the exchange of opinions and in coordinating the foreign policy efforts of the Warsaw Pact member states attaches to the purposeful activity of its supreme political organ, the Political Consultative Committee, and of the Foreign Ministers Committee.

Many of the initiatives put forward by these organs over the last few years either have formed the basis of decisions by major international forums or have been reflected in important multilateral or bilateral interstate acts.

The Political Consultative Committee's Prague conference (January 1983) was an important landmark along the road of strengthening the socialist community countries' unity. It put forward a number of major initiatives aimed at safeguarding peace and establishing an atmosphere of trust and goodwill in relations between states.

The socialist states' immutable resolve to strive to eliminate the threat of nuclear war and cooperate with other countries was demonstrated yet again during the recent Moscow meeting between K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers.

The multifaceted military cooperation among the Warsaw Pact states is of paramount significance in the cause of defending peace and socialism. It emerged during World War II and was further developed in the postwar period.

Today it is clearer than ever that the socialist community countries need to rally their ranks even more closely, display joint concern for ensuring security, and comprehensively strengthen the collective defense system they have created. "Unity and cohesion," Comrade K.U. Chernenko noted, "help us achieve more and more new successes in various sphere of creation. They help us to stand firm at difficult times and to repulse the class enemy's attacks. Our countries' security, our peoples' peaceful labor, and the prevention of nuclear war depend to a vast extent on the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries."

There are quite a few reasons for this need. International tension has increased sharply and the threat of war, especially nuclear war, is growing. The deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles which has begun in several NATO countries marked the start of a new and especially dangerous phase of the nuclear arms race in Europe. This deployment is aimed at breaking the military-strategic equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and the NATO bloc. The international situation is being significantly exacerbated by Washington's adventurist calls for a "crusade" against the socialist system and its threats to destroy socialism as a social system.

The further development of military cooperation between the Warsaw Pact countries is especially important for ensuring their security under these conditions. This cooperation is based on the decisions taken by the allied states at conferences of the Political Consultative Committee, which determine the fundamental directions for strengthening the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact states. Much work to implement these decisions is done by the Warsaw Pact Organization military organs, especially the Defense Ministers Committee, the Joint Command, the Military Council, and the Joint Armed Forces Staff, and by the national military organs.

The Defense Ministers Committee held three sittings in 1983 in connection with the start of deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles on the European Continent, and appropriate decisions were taken at these sittings. Special attention was devoted to the retaliatory measures in response to the threat that arose for Warsaw Pact countries in connection with the deployment of U.S. cruise and Pershing II missiles in a number of NATO countries. By agreement with the GDR and CSSR Governments, enhanced-range Soviet operational-tactical missiles have been deployed on the territory of these countries.

The Military Council of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces held its 1983 and 1984 sittings in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency, friendship, and a mutual understanding. They examined questions of the practical activity of the Joint Command and the national commands to implement the decisions of the Political Consultative Committee and the Defense Ministers Committee and adopted relevant recommendations.

One of the main directions of military cooperation still remains the coordination of efforts on questions of building and developing the national armies and the Joint Armed Forces as a whole, which is something to which the national commands and the Joint Command attach particular importance. This involves primarily the coordination of common efforts aimed at enhancing the combat might and combat readiness of troops and fleets and at improving their organizational structure, technical equipment, and training. At present, under the conditions of the increase in the military threat from the NATO bloc, measures are being taken to further improve military cooperation in this sphere.

An important role in the strengthening of the allied armies and navies is played by the assistance given by the USSR Armed Forces to the allied armies. The development and strengthening of all-around cooperation between the USSR Armed Forces and the fraternal armies are helped by the friendly visits by military delegations from the allied countries and the meetings between leaders of the fraternal armies. The recent official friendly visits to the Soviet Union by a GDR military delegation headed by Army General H. Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and GDR minister of national defense, and a Polish military delegation headed by General of Arms F. Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish minister of national defense, and the working visit by Army General L. Czinege, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian minister of defense, were of great importance in this regard.

Much attention is devoted to cooperation among the fraternal countries and their armies in the military-technical sphere. This is based on the implementation of a unified military-technical policy, which results in the attainment of the necessary arms standardization and specialization and coordination of defense industry work. The provision of modern weapons and combat equipment for the allied troops and fleets is helped considerably by the development and deepening of socialist economic integration among the Warsaw Pact countries within the CEMA framework.

An important place in military cooperation is occupied by the joint measures for the training of the Joint Armed Forces. The most effective forms of their training are exercises and maneuvers of varying scope and orientation, rallies, conferences on training methods, the joint instruction of subunits from different national armies in study centers, and several others.

Special significance attaches to the major comprehensive exercises by the Joint Armed Forces entitled "Alliance," "Shield," "Brotherhood in Arms," and others.

The Joint Command-Staff exercise for the allied armies and navies held last March under the code name "Alliance-84" made it possible to rehearse questions of troop control and of cooperation among the allied army and navy staffs during the conduct of joint combat operations. The exercise demonstrated the increased level of the operational-tactical training of the leadership personnel and operational staffs of the allied troops and fleets and helped to further improve the control of and cooperation among troops and naval forces.

Joint exercises are a real school for the international education of fraternal armies' personnel and an effective means of strengthening their combat cooperation.

A great role in raising the standard of the patriotic and international education of armed forces personnel and their readiness to defend the gains of socialism is played by cooperation among the allied armies' political organs, which carry out their work under the leadership of the socialist community countries' communist and workers parties.

The entire activity of the Warsaw Pact countries' national and joint military organs is aimed at strengthening these countries' defense capability and constantly improving the Joint Armed Forces. They are called upon to serve loyally the interests of peace and to be a reliable shield and a guarantee of the socialist community countries' security. They have no other task.

The servicemen of the Joint Armed Forces, deeply aware of their responsibility to the socialist countries' peoples for ensuring their security, are permanently ready to repulse any imperialist aggression.

ZHOLKVER COMMENTS ON WARSAW PACT ANNIVERSARY

LD141933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Today is the 29th anniversary of the signing of the Warsaw Pact on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance by the socialist states of Europe. Here is a news commentary. Our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver is at the microphone:

Throughout the last three decades the Warsaw Pact has been a reliable shield against attempts by the most reactionary circles of imperialism to organize a crusade against the world socialist system. The practical preparations for this crusade began back in 1949 when the North Atlantic bloc, headed by the United States, was knocked together. The inclusion in it of West Germany, whose leadership did not conceal its revanchist aspirations in those years, underlined still further the aggressive thrust of NATO. The creation of a military-political alliance was a countermeasure forced on the socialist countries. To this day the Warsaw Pact fully retains its significance as the defensive organization of the socialist countries of Europe. After all, the aggressive nature of NATO has certainly not lessened during these years. On the contrary, it has increased. Graphic evidence of this is the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in the West European NATO countries. And the numerous pronouncements made by NATO politicians, above all the policy-setting article by President Reagan in the London TIMES, during the recent, rather grand celebrations marking NATO's 35th anniversary confirmed over and over again the organization's reliance on military force.

In these circumstances the further development of military cooperation between the Warsaw Pact countries is especially important for safeguarding the security of the socialist states. I remind you, in particular, that in response to the installation of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of NATO countries Soviet operational-tactical missiles of enhanced range have been deployed on the territory of the GDR and the CSSR by agreement with the governments of those countries.

At the same time the Warsaw Pact countries have always advocated peace, disarmament and the creation of an atmosphere of trust and cooperation in international relations, and they still do. An important landmark on this path was the Prague conference of the Political Consultative Committee, the supreme organ of the Warsaw Pact Organization, which was held in January last year. It put forward a number of major peace initiatives, above all the proposal to conclude with the NATO countries a treaty on mutual non-use of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations. The Warsaw Pact states took a fresh step in this direction the other day by proposing to the NATO countries that multilateral consultations on this question should start.

The Warsaw Pact countries have greeted the latest anniversary of their defensive organization in an atmosphere of vigilance and high political activity. As Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko has stressed, the security of our countries, the peaceful labor of our peoples and the prevention of nuclear war depend to an enormous extent on the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

PACT JOINT FORCES' TITOV WRITES ON SECURITY

LD111056 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- Any person, unbiased in his interpretation of historical facts, becomes deeply convinced, upon analysing many years of activity of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, that it "plays an outstanding part in the struggle for ensuring peace and defending the gains of socialism." "The fact that the people of Europe have been living and working under the peaceful skies for about 40 years now is convincing proof of that," writes Lieutenant-General Mikhail Titov, deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation member-states, in an exclusive article for TASS in conjunction with 29th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty (it falls due on May 14).

"As regards the problem of war and peace -- the issue of paramount significance for mankind -- the socialist countries, parties to the Warsaw Treaty, are the most consistent advocates of peace and disarmament," General Titov writes. "This is evidenced by the address of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation on concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of force and the maintenance of the relations of peace."

"At the same time the Warsaw Treaty is a protecting shield in the struggle to preventing nuclear war and thwarting the efforts of more reactionary circles of imperialism to launch a 'crusade' against socialism," the general notes. "Today the militaristic circles of U.S. imperialism are pursuing a policy of unbridled adventurism. Lethally dangerous actions of the Reagan administration keep the world in the state of constant tension. The U.S.A. in effect has become a center of international militarism and terrorism. It has assumed the right to intervene in the affairs of other nations in any part of the world. For this purpose the U.S.A. has more than 1,500 military bases and different military installations in 32 countries as of today."

A relentless arms buildup, above all, nuclear arms buildup continues. This is being done to undermine the existing military balance between the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., the Warsaw Treaty and NATO, to gain a dominating position in the world and to dictate its will to other nations, the article says.

"In the existing circumstances the Warsaw Treaty member states have no other option but to look after their security. One of the essential conditions of that is to preserve the military strategic balance between themselves and the NATO countries," General Titov writes. Since the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe has begun, the Warsaw Treaty countries are compelled to take additional measures to enhance their security, to develop and perfect the joint armed forces.

"These measures do not prejudice the security of other countries. On the contrary, they are aimed at stabilising the international situation, preserving and strengthening peace. The stronger the Joint Armed Forces, the higher the level of their training, the less tempted our potential adversaries will be to test the collective defense of the Warsaw Treaty member-states for strength, the more serious will be the guarantee of peace," the general writes in conclusion.

U.S. GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR OLYMPIC PULLOUT

LD141657 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1508 GMT 14 May 84

["The 'Dimwits' From the State Department" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 14 May (TASS) -- TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

The State Department has evidently decided that to act the role of dimwits and simpletons when they themselves are guilty is much more convenient than -- having shown high principle and responsibility in accordance with their lofty state posts -- admitting the bitter truth: The U.S. Administration is guilty of creating the conditions which make the participation of Soviet athletes in the Los Angeles 23d Olympic Games impossible.

There is no other way of explaining the speech by Secretary of State G. Shultz at the congress of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, when he said without embarrassment that he "can only formulate assumptions for the unknown reasons for the Soviet Union's refusal to participate in the games." Deputy Secretary of State K. Dam made a statement which, in other conditions, would obviously allow his opponents to question his suitability for office. "It is difficult for me to understand," he was not shy of stating, "what Moscow wants because the United States has done its utmost to create the appropriate conditions for its [Moscow's] athletes."

In their vain attempts to camouflage the intentions of the White House to turn Los Angeles into an arena of "cold war," and aiming to stem the wave of indignation which has swept over the entire world because of the threats of physical reprisal against the athletes from socialist countries, the diplomats from the State Department have even contradicted their chief in the White House. You see, the Reagan message, made public the other day by IOC President J.A. Samaranch, with its belated assurances that the "United States will fully observe the Olympic Charter" is, in the view of the world press, nothing other than an acknowledgement that Washington has not observed it so far. It is universally recognized that someone who has not committed violations will not start assuring the whole world that he will no longer act in that way.

The pages of the U.S. press give many examples of how the Washington administration and its underlings from the CIA and the FBI imagined the Los Angeles games. "During the games in Los Angeles, an extremely heated anti-Soviet climate will be created," THE WASHINGTON POST reported. THE NEW YORK TIMES did not consider it necessary to conceal the fact that a number of organizations have been established in the United States which, in the runup to the '84 Olympics, have vigorously recruited Russian speakers into their ranks to work on the Soviet athletes with the aim of getting them to stay in the United States. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES reported: The terrorist coalition of fascist remnants called "Ban the Soviets" -- which speaks for itself -- received a letter from the administration with the assurance that "the authorities sympathize with its activity." Encouraged by support at such a high level, the anti-Soviet terrorists for their part decided to bring Washington joy. "We will make the Russians' stay in Los Angeles as unpleasant as possible for them," one of the ringleaders of the coalition announced.

Such are the facts admitted by the U.S. press itself and they are hardly unknown in the U.S. State Department. To them, one can only add the fact that on the same day that R. Reagan was giving written assurances about observing the Olympic Charter, the anti-Soviet preparations in Los Angeles for a "hot reception" for the athletes from the socialist countries were continuing at full speed. The coalition decided to manufacture hundreds of thousands of "Olympic" badges with the inscription: "Kill a Russian!" A map of Olympic objectives appeared in the Californian press: Altogether there are 23 of them in Los Angeles and access to 13 of them was denied to journalists from the socialist countries.

Demagogic statements by administration spokesmen about "free will" in the United States and endless references to the "Bill of Rights" which supposedly restrict the authorities, who have become skilled in breaking up demonstrations by peace champions and human rights campaigners, of the ability to take in hand the enemies of the Olympiad, have been correctly perceived by them as an invitation from official Washington to an anti-Soviet orgy in Los Angeles.

There has not yet been an example in the history of the Olympic movement where such vile, hostile actions have been prepared against the participants in the games and where malicious propaganda involving the various mass media has been fanned up. All this has been done with the direct connivance of the U.S. authorities, crudely interfering in affairs within the competence of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

The U.S. State Department cannot but know all this either. They cannot fail to understand that it is through the fault of the U.S. Administration that executing the aims of the Olympic movement in Los Angeles and putting the Olympic ideas of peace, friendship, and mutual understanding into practice have become impossible. Thus, the U.S. Government has destroyed the basis for the participation of the Soviet Union's athletes in the '84 Olympiad.

U.S. ACTIONS PROVE USSR NOT WELCOME AT GAMES

PM141535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 84 First Edition p 8

[Own Correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "Who Is Extinguishing the Olympic Flame"]

[Text] New York -- The day after the USSR National Olympic Committee's statement that our team could not take part in the Los Angeles games, the White House boss appeared in front of the television cameras. His face wore a mask of sorrow and grief. Reagan expressed regret for the athletes who will not have the opportunity to see who is the strongest in honest struggle.

"We must all remember," the President said as though preaching a sermon, "that more than 2,000 years ago the Games brought peace to the cities of Greece. When the Olympic year began, wars were halted to allow the Games to be held. It is a pity that we have not maintained such a high level of civilization."

What fine words! Few believe them, however, A great many people are alarmed and indignant at the fact that the Olympic flame has become the hostage of the militarists, those who sow hostility among the peoples, the hypocrites, and the petty tradesmen.

The Olympic flame was recently brought from Greece to New York by a U.S. Air Force aircraft. However, no official Greek representatives took part in the ceremonial handover of the flame to the Olympic host country. Spiros (Foteykos), the deeply insulted mayor of ancient Olympia, stated: "For us this flame is sacred. It is not for sale."

One can understand the mayor's indignation when, for example, George Christie, the ringleader of the gang of Hell's Angels in the Californian city of Ventura, "takes over" the flame there. By giving the U.S. National Olympic Committee $3,000, this thug has simply bought the right to carry the sacred Olympic torch. What an advertisement for the "angels"! That is how it is along the route that is to cross the entire country. You just pay up and do your 1 kilometer.

The smell of profit is everywhere. There is the fuss over the sale of television advertising. Prices have been inflated for air tickets to Los Angeles, for hotel rooms, food, and car rental in the city. But this is not the only way in which the Olympic Charter is being flouted.

There is also the question of the unprecedented attempts to infringe on the interests of a number of participants in the games, of local officials inflaming hatred among the peoples and chauvinist feelings, and of the impossibility of creating the conditions to ensure the security of the participants in the games, primarily the athletes from the socialist countries.

It is now quite obvious that another large-scale anti-Soviet action has been undertaken. Official Washington has clearly let it be known that it does not want to see Soviet people in Los Angeles. Obstacles have been created everywhere for the future guests from the socialist countries. Take Soviet journalists as an example. It is well known that for this entire period only part of Los Angeles was "open" to us, just as for all Soviet representatives working in the United States. After receiving an assignment from the editorial office to report on the preparation for the games and after sending the appropriate note to the State Department in accordance with all the rules, I had intended to drive along roads open to Soviet citizens to the part of the Olympic city that is also open to us. Then came the State Department's refusal "for temporary reasons."

It is no secret to anyone how our enemies have been preparing for the Los Angeles Olympics. For a long time now "training sessions" have been held for hostile actions which, according to their initiators' scheme, were to spoil the performances of the athletes from the socialist countries and influence them psychologically. Secret apartments have been prepared where those athletes who "choose freedom" would find "asylum." (T. Mazeyka), a ringleader of the anti-Soviets here who have united in a coalition under the impudent name "Ban the Soviets," has made no secret of his "Olympic team's" plans. His scheme was for the "deserters" to be reported immediately by Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe which, having obtained accreditation, intended to publicize just the vile games of that sort rather than the sports competitions. High-ranking State Department official R. Burt has also hinted at hypothetical "escapes" by athletes from the socialist countries. Not for nothing have officials of his department had meetings and talks with (Mazeyka).

On the eve of the Los Angeles Olympics, official Washington has given no guarantee of the security of all the athletes, of respect for their rights and human dignity, or of normal conditions for holding the games. The world can see who is extinguishing the Olympic flame.

'HYPOCRISY' OF U.S. OLYMPIC ASSURANCES ASSAILED

PM141419 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 84 First Edition p 6

[V. Bolshakov article: "Records for Hypocrisy"]

[Text] No, it was not for nothing that the American National Association of English Teachers awarded President Reagan a special prize "for hypocrisy" after he suggested renaming the MX missile the "peacekeeper."

A few days ago the same prizewinner confirmed for the umpteenth time that he is thoroughly worthy of that prize. Replying to a question about his attitude toward the USSR National Olympic Committee's decision that Soviet athletes will not participate in the upcoming Olympiad, instead of condemning the actions of anti-Soviets in Los Angeles, Reagan launched into an argument that "the Russians should remember" how, 2,000 years ago, "when an Olympic year came around, war was suspended for the sake of holding the games." He added: "It is a pity that we have not preserved such a high level of civilization."

It really is a pity! It is a pity that the United States has decided to openly trample on Olympic traditions and turn the Olympiad into a commercial undertaking, and the sports arenas of Los Angeles into a stage for anti-Soviet and anticommunist orgies.

It is a pity that the White House has not only done something to call the organizers of these provocations to order in time but, on the contrary, has shown them hospitality in the presidential residence. What is more, it has vigorously teamed the actions of the unbridled "coalition" of 165 ultraright-wing emigre and other bandit groups united under the signboard "Ban the Soviets" with the federal special services.

Is it possible after all this to believe Reagan's belated assurances that the United States "will observe the Charter in full," that athletes and officials will be given a "warm welcome" in Los Angeles, and that "they will be accorded identical treatment, without discrimination, in accordance with the Olympic Charter and the Olympic spirit? When J.S. Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, read out Reagan's letter containing these "assurances" at a press conference in Lausanne, this question must have occurred to many people: "Is Reagan not confirming his reputation as a recordbreaker in the sphere of hypocrisy?" For on the day when the U.S. President conveyed his written assurance to J.A. Samaranch, the anti-Soviet and antisocialist hysteria in Los Angeles was continuing to develop in line with the former scenario. On that same day, Assistant Secretary of State Burt, who is known as a great expert in the sphere of anti-Soviet provocations, essentially promised that the "coalition" of anti-Soviets under the guardianship of the special services will continue to enjoy a totally free hand. The previous day Pentagon chief Weinberger had made a statement in Seoul which essentially encourages the coalition's leaders to carry out provocations against athletes from socialist countries so that they "get a taste of freedom."

As regards wars, the President certainly should not refer here to the times of ancient Greece. For his administration is waging not just one but several undeclared wars -- against the peoples of Nicaragua and El Salvador, Afghanistan, and Lebanon -- is helping the Republic of South Africa and the bandit groupings sowing terror in Angola with money and weapons, is still flouting the sovereignty and independence of Grenada, and is conducting criminal CIA "secret operations" almost throughout the world. This is not to mention the "global crusade" against communism which Reagan announced 2 years ago. The fact that his administration intends to make the Olympic Games in Los Angeles one of the measures in this crusade is really sad testimony to its very low level of civilization.

U.S. 'PREPARATIONS' FOR SOVIET ATHLETES RECALLED

LD122214 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- Last fall the legislature of California, yielding to a provocation by local anti-Sovieteers, declared the sportsmen of the USSR to be unwelcome guests of Los Angeles, the newspaper IZVESTIYA writes in a dispatch from Washington, recalling the main events which have put the summer games of 1984 on the verge of sporting and financial catastrophe. Presently the same line was with great effect picked up by the Reagan administration. A peremptory shout could be immediately heard from the Potomac banks every time when the Los Angeles Olympics Organizing Committee (LAOOC) came to terms with the National Olympic Committee of the USSR about something in accordance with the Olympic Charter.

In such an atmosphere those whose malice and hatred for socialist countries are not limited by official titles cheered up as well, the newspaper emphasizes. Vile insults and threats, right up to those of physical violence, were showered upon representatives of countries of the socialist community who gathered in Los Angeles. And what? The Los Angeles Police Department did not call the provocateurs to order but invited them to be consultants on "Soviet espionage and terrorism".

Richard Viguerie, a politician, who organized the massive campaign to raise funds for the election of Reagan to the U.S. Presidency in 1980, forced his advice upon them, too.

The National Committee of Republicans -- college students and the National Federation of Young Republicans who are connected with the U.S. ruling Republican Party also joined in the anti-Olympic acts of sabotage. The White House entered into correspondence with the rabid anticommunists, assuring them that it would show no leniency towards the common "enemies".

At the same [as received] the pogromists whose ranks by that time included terrorists from the Cuban counter-revolutionaries' organization "Alpha-66" got a safe-conduct from Washington in the form of a repeated commitment to observe their "constitutional rights".

The head of the White House is surprised at the only possible reaction by those who cherish honour and dignity, and even alludes to history by saying that the ancient Greeks even put aside weapons for the period of the Olympiads. That, however, did not prevent the President several hours later from urging the nation to bless an escalation of the war in Central America.

Touching upon the motives which the now President of the United States is guided by in expressing interest in the successful holding of the Los Angeles Olympics, the newspaper points out that the motives were set out with exhaustive straightforwardness by persons from among his entourage: At the height of the election campaign it would be quite appropriate for Reagan to appear before his fellow-countrymen in the role of an advocate of friendship and mutual understanding among the peoples. And for the sake of that it is being suggested that representatives of socialist countries waive their own dignity and put up with the most flagrant trampling of not only the Olympic Charter but of the foundations of normal relationships between states as well.

U.S. POLICY ON OLYMPICS PUNISHES ATHLETES

LD110929 Moscow TASS in English 0910 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- Br frustrating the USSR's participation in the 23rd Olympic Games, the Reagan administration has thus punished the athletes in the first place, the newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA points out today in a dispatch from Washington. To some athletes it has thus denied the possibility to display their mastery at the Olympic Games after several years of intensive training, at the same time it has doomed the others to inevitable disappointment and doubts.

As an American women athlete said, the value of each medal will be depreciated now, as behind every achievement the inevitable question will crop up: What would be the results had the Soviet athletes taken part in the competitions. The newspaper quotes Dick Brown, an American athletics coach, as saying that without the USSR the Olympic Games will now turn only into an enlarged version of inter-American games.

The newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA writes that the USSR National Olympic Committee has repeatedly urged the United States authorities to ensure normal conditions for the holding of the Olympic Games, to prevent their turning into an anti-Soviet sabbath, to call to order the scum, who were rubbing hands anticipating scandals, not to destroy the Olympics Games.

But they in official Washington, the newspaper stresses, did not care a straw watching the gang of terrorists from the coalition "Ban the Soviets" getting increasingly impudent, growing and strengthening and getting direct support from the administration. High-ranking Washington officials, including Elliott Abrams, U.S. undersecretary of state for human rights, had a confidential meeting with activists of the coalition discussing the strategy of their operations.

On one hand, the White House lavished promises of some security guarantees for athletes which were actually not substantiated by an practical actions, but on the other hand, suggested them new ideas for building up a "psychological atmosphere" suiting its book.

FAILURE TO GUARANTEE SECURITY AT OLYMPICS EXAMINED

LD141934 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2225 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] There are decisions whose justification comes not only from present realities but also from thoughts for the future.

Our country's National Olympic Committee, as you know, has said it is impossible for Soviet athletes to participate in the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Of course, in the conditions created in the United States, there was no alternative for us. The Olympic Charter clearly sets out the rights and duties of the Olympiad's host city. They are constant and they are not open to interpretation in one's own way. The Americans tried to do this. There is a multitude of examples of this: unbridled commercialization of the games, the sale of the Olympic flame, and even interference in the choice of candidates for the Olympic teams of various countries -- we shall give that one a visa but not this one. Yes, there are more than enough negative examples. Naturally, the sports world sounded the alarm. At the emergency meeting of the IOC at the end of April, the Americans were obliged to admit their violations of the articles of the Olympic Charter and made a few concessions. But the main question -- the question of guarantees for the security of the athletes -- remained open.

There are words which always have great significance for us and which we hold sacred -- homeland, honor, dignity. We shall never allow anyone to encroach on these concepts. I am sure that these words are also well known to the American people who also respect them deeply. We do not identify the ordinary Americans, toward whom we feel genuine friendship and liking, with those other Americans who have always blindly and fiercely hated us. Various kinds of extremist organizations and groups have recently sharply stepped up their activities. Yes, it is a small flock that has no black sheep, but these are acting with the direct connivance of the U.S. authorities. They intended to create difficult conditions for us. They paraded their dollars which will be spent on all kinds of provocations against the athletes of socialist countries. Finally, open threats of physical violence were heard. The leaders of anti-Soviet and antisocialist organizations are received by representatives of the U.S. Administration. Their activities are widely advertised by the mass information media.

To justify this campaign, the U.S. authorities and the Olympic organizers constantly refer to various sorts of legislative acts. To put it mildly, it is very strange laws which permit insults, humiliation, and even threats of physical violence. Well, to each his own, and the U.S. Constitution is their own internal affair. But our laws demand respect for us, for our dignity, and guarantees for our security. The host gives you an invitation but does not guarantee your security. Such hospitality can never be understood by us.

JOURNALIST ON PROBLEMS LEADING TO WITHDRAWAL

TA141447 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 14 May 84 p 10

[Commentary by Soviet journalist Victor Louis sent by telex from Moscow, date not given: "It Is Hard To Resist the Attraction of Alluring Blondes and White Cadillacs..."]

[Text] Everybody knows that the Russian word "nyet" means "no." However, the Americans are not yet ready to understand that the Russians are no longer playing games and they mean what they say.

Of course, the Olympic Games interest Russia. However, their pride is more important. The Russians are oversensitive and they felt humiliated even before their men arrived in Los Angeles. It is one thing to be humiliated in the course of fair play and it is yet another to be humiliated even before the game has begun.

Long before the Olympic Games, its organizers should have taken into consideration the possible situation of a young Soviet athlete who was not being sent to Los Angeles because of his intellectual genius but because of his big muscles. Would such a youth be able to resist a series of thoroughly-organized temptations designed to move him from the lodgings of the Soviet delegation to the nearby Hollywood world, to the alluring blondes, the white Cadillacs and the dream world of Las Vegas?

The Soviets are not losing any sleep for fear that a certain athelete may be tempted to stay in America. The fact that a man needs a lot of strength to resist such an onslaught of temptations is more important.

the Olympic Games have reawakened a question which had been dormant in the Soviet Union for many years: Do the Russians have the right to be at least equals, if not superior? If one cannot reach the peak of quality in one attempt, and this is certainly impossible in sports because quality requires time and training, one may at least demand an equal attitude and equal opportunities.

The world may agree on many things but each country still has its own idiosyncrasies. Take the Americans, for example: They do not compel their citizens to get an exit permit to travel overseas. To the Russians, this would seem to mean that the Americans assume that their country was heaven on earth, a country nobody would like to leave. On the other hand, the Russians see the West Europeans swallowing their pride, and standing in long lines at U.S. embassies to get visas while, at the same time, Americans are allowed to visit Western Europe without visas.

The Russians cannot understand such concessions. By the same token, they cannot understand why the Americans take the fingerprints of their citizens, even when there are no criminal suspicions against them.

The list of misunderstandings is too long to elaborate. However, the Americans could after all have asked the advice of some junior expert at the State Department in Washington, and these misunderstandings could have been avoided. He could have easily told them which actions and formulations would upset the Russians. However, America did not proceed with the subtlety required and went by the principle "this is it, nothing can be done." The Russians will either have to eat what is being served to them or starve.

The straw that broke the Soviet camel's back may have been the refusal of the Americans to allow an elderly IZVESTIYA sports correspondent into the United States a few days ago. IZVESTIYA is the government's mouthpiece, the second largest paper in the Soviet Union. This refusal ignored both the influence of a newspaper such as IZVESTIYA and the rule that journalists like to make their voices heard and want to be taken seriously.

There have been assessments in the West that the Russian "nyet" in general, and their "nyet" to Los Angeles in particular, represents a norm of behavior befitting an Oriental bazaar. However, the truth is that Russians do not like Oriental markets. They have for years clung to the notion of fixed prices, without any "transactions." They did not agree to bargaining and they rather favored mutual concessions, equality, understanding, mutual respect, and so forth.

The problem now is that the Russians know their own weaknesses but the Americans are not satisfied with this knowledge. They frequently urge the Russians to admit their weaknesses in public, as well as to accept the Americans' set of values.

The situation now is that there is no longer room for bargaining. The Russians are very sensitive about some issues which the Americans do not care about.

Let us assume that buttons bearing the inscription "Let us kill an American" were handed out in Moscow and the Russians condoned such an action by saying that "everybody has the right to express his opinion." Or, let us imagine that big billboards were erected in the streets of Moscow giving the telephone numbers an American athlete should dial in order to defect from his country. Such things are not being done to the Americans in Moscow, but they are being done to the Russians in Los Angeles. Or, take for example the question of security during the Olympic Games: At the Moscow Olympic Games, every possible measure was adopted to prevent the tragedy of the Munich games from recurring. This has not been done in Los Angeles.

There is talk thatthe Soviet Union may organize "counter Olympic Games" in the Bulgarian capital of Sofia. However, this idea has only met with denials and great surprise in Moscow. After all, such a move would lead to the expulsion of the Soviet Union from the Olympic Federation. The only proposal voiced in Moscow was to permanently hold the games in Athens to avert a slide into politics.

As for the future: The next Olympic Games will be held in the South Korean capital of Seoul, and the Russians are also not very thrilled about them. Imagine what would have happened this year had the games been held in Seoul, rather than in Los Angeles, a few months after the South Korean "Boeing" was shot down by the Soviet Air Force. Imagine what Communist North Korea whose leader, Kim Il-song, has just arrived in Moscow for a visit planned a long time ago, would have said.

GRAMOV CONFIRMS NO ALTERNATIVE GAMES PLANNED

AU141847 Vienna Television Service in German 1745 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] After the press conference which Marat Gramov, head of the USSR National Olympic Committee, gave in Moscow today, he received Austrian Education Minister Helmut Zilk who is in Moscow for a visit which was planned a long time ago.

[Begin Zilk recording] I think there is no room for mediation here. Mr Samaranch will also have to realize this next week when he comes to Moscow. But one fact is very important, I believe: There will be no counter Olympic games either in Sofia or elsewhere. This is what the chairman of the sports committee told me explicitly and I also have the strong impression that regardless of Los Angeles, no restriction of exchanges in international sports is involved. I think that we should clearly realize that this will continue. [end recording]

KRUGLOVA ON SOVIET OLYMPIC WITHDRAWAL DECISION

OW150125 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2235 GMT 14 May 84

[Interview with Zinaida Mikhaylovna Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, who is currently visiting Japan, by Kenichi Iida of the NHK Foreign News Department -- recorded; time and place of interview not given; Iida asks questions in Japanese and Kruglova answers in Russian with superimposed Japanese translation]

[Excerpt] [Iida] Miss Kruglova, is there not strong antagonism by the Soviet leadership behind the decision not to compete in the Los Angeles Olympic Games?

[Kruglova] No, definitely not, I can assure you. Our country, together with other nations, had been preparing for the Los Angeles games.

Athletes in our country have also been preparing and training very carefully for the games for 4 years, since the Moscow Olympics. All this training was to compete with top-level athletes from other nations, including American athletes, in various sports. Unfortunately, the situation has developed the way we see it, and I see the Soviet decision as inevitable. One thing I would like to emphasize, however, is that the decision was made by the National Olympic Committee of the USSR, a sports organization, and not by the Soviet Government. Needless to say, the Soviet Government had to go along with the decision but that is a separate question. At any rate, we could not afford to expose our youth, who were to go to the United States for the Olympic games, to danger.

[Iida] Miss Kruglova, the Soviet Union claims that the United States has failed to ensure the safety of its athletes. Specifically, what kind of action does it want the United States, or the U.S. Government, to take?

[Kruglova] Personally, I would approach this question like this. The Soviet people, athletes, and Government have only one demand. It is that the Olympic Charter be complied with for all Olympic Games held. It is that the Olympic Games, which should be a festival of friendship, youth, sports skills, and beauty, must be held in an atmosphere conducive to bringing youth together and nations closer to one another. This is our demand. However, I must point out with regret that what was being prepared for the arrival of Soviet athletes totally failed to meet this demand and was not even close to meeting it. In this connection, I could give you many examples reported by the U.S. mass media.

PRAVDA READERS SUPPORT OLYMPIC PULLOUT DECISION

PM141616 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 May 84 First Edition p 8

[I. Sergeyev "Letter Roundup" under the rubric "In Defense of Olympic Ideals": "'Games Like These Are Meaningless"]

[Text] The USSR National Olympic Committee [NOC] statement that our athletes cannot take part in the 23d Olympic Games in Los Angeles has met with a broad response from Soviet people. "The honor and dignity of Soviet athletes must not be allowed to be denigrated and they must not be allowed to become victimes of unbridled anti-Sovietism in the United States" -- These words from a letter by V. Guzhevich (from Dvurechensk Settlement in Sverdlovsk Oblast) express the general opinion of PRAVDA readers who write in support of the USSR NOC's decision, show concern for the fate of the Olympic movement and the purity of its ideals, and condemn Washington's illegal actions.

Four years ago, readers note, our country and the NOC salvaged that splended festival, the Olympic Games. The Washington administration's appeal at that time for a boycott of the Moscow Games did not bring the result that the enemies of detente and of unity among young people wanted. Now, when the U.S. side's practical actions indicate that it does not intend to ensure the security of all athletes, to respect their rights and human dignity, or to create normal conditions for the holding of the Games, "What we are encountering is essentially a new attempt to wreck and destroy the Olympic movement," Yu. Meshkov from Sevastopol believes. He expresses the belief that the undermining of this peaceful movement proves yet again imperialism's desire to hinder the unification of the peoples and to prevent friendly contacts between young men and women from different continents. Reaction's efforts are aimed not only against Soviet athletes but also against the emissaries of the other socialist countries and all progressive people.

"The United States has decided to openly threaten athletes with physical violence and all manner of vile intrigue. The Olympic Games are being turned into a despicable market place for profit which is utterly incompatible with the fine traditions of genuine sport and the Olympic ideals.

"It is incomprehensible how people can perform under such intolerable conditions. The athletes' security is more important than any awards they may win," writes M. Babkin, a teacher from Kropotkin City in Krasnodar Kray. This viewpoint is supported by war veterans Yu. Marakov (Vologda) and S. Belousov (Leningrad), T. Novikov (Zaporozhye), F. Ryazanov (Moscow), and a number of other readers.

As history shows, Soviet people have strong nerves. No obscurantists or pathetic little groups who have lost their sense of reality in intending to "shut out a great power -- the USSR -- can intimidate us, the conquerors of Hitlerite fascism. With the connivance of their authorities, however, who receive the ringleaders of antisocialist organizations in the White House, these embittered elements are capable of any crime. Therefore, sending our athletes to Los Angeles means consciously sending them into a nest of vipers, retired Major General A. Arkusha writes. It is very important for us to preserve the Olympic traditions and international solidarity among athletes but, in the veteran's opinion, by going to Los Angeles in the current hostile atmosphere the Soviet team can add nothing to what has already been done by our country, its athletes, and its NOC for the progress of the world Olympic movement. A similar opinion is voiced by V. Kuleshov from Nizhne-Udinsk in Irkutsk Oblast, V. Kotikov from Dushanbe, A. Serdyuk from Krasnodar Kray, M. Gusev from Chelyabinsk, V. Kotlyarchuk from Maydanetskoye Village in Cherkassy Oblast, and M. Yeliseyev from Penza.

"I like sports, the Olympic Games, and hearing the names of new winners and learning of new records," writes R. Nurgaleyev, a ship's cook from the Kamchatka fish farm Krasnyy Truzhenik. "But the Games must be in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Olympic Charter. They are not designed for business 'profits' but are the property of the whole sports world which stands for the principles of peace and friendship."

Yu. Voropayev, deputy director of the Uralzoloto association, who writes on behalf of a group of nonferrous metallurgy enterprise workers currently studying at the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys, says that the Olympic Games should not be held in countries which do not guarantee the participants' security and where the Games are used for profit, for political aims, and to exacerbate the situation in the world.

It is appropriate to note here that people in Greece, the home of the Olympics, wanted nothing to do with the businessmen from the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and refused to hold the solemn ceremony of lighting the Olympic flame in ancient Olympia.

We respect the ordinary U.S. working people, writes A. Nikulina, a Muscovite who describes herself briefly as a mother and grandmother. However, the U.S. "hawks" and Reagan himself are clouding relations between our countries on any pretext. As far as they are concerned, no human ideals are sacred, not even the Olympic ideals.

The sacred flame of peace and friendship is being profaned in the United States and the Olympic ideals are under threat. But we believe, writes V. Palishin, a senior engineer from the USSR Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, that the forces of reason will ultimately triumph in the Olympic movement. It has again been placed in a difficult position by the U.S. ruling circles. All progressive forces in the world sports arena must make considerable efforts to ensure that future Olympics play their role of again being a means for uniting the people of the world and for strengthening peace. This is the opinion of PRAVDA readers.

USSR BASKETBALL CHAMPION SUPPORTS NOC DECISION

LD141423 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 14 May 84

["It Is Impossible To Appear in Such an Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- As a participant in four Olympic Games I have a good reason to say that every such sports forum is a holiday not only for athletes, but also for

all people of the world, a holiday asserting their hopes for peace, mutual understanding among nations and friendship, a TASS correspondent was told by Sergey Belov, an Olympic basketball champion (USSR). It is precisely upon that side of the Olympic Games that the U.S. Administration and the organisers of the Los Angeles Olympics have encroached. An anti-Soviet, anti-socialist hysteria has already long been launched there with the aim of preventing the Soviet athletes from appearing at the games or creating such conditions under which it could be simply impossible to appear. In a country, which was to accord hospitality to all athletes, such organisations as "Ban the Soviets" are freely operating. They are openly declaring their plans of staging provocations during the Olympic games, and do not exclude even direct physical violence against the athletes from the socialist countries.

The Soviet athletes have been perseveringly preparing for these competitions, but all that time they felt concern, as it is, apparently, impossible to appear in such important competitions and put up good results, if one is threatened or provocations are prepared against him. Therefore our athletes support the decision of the USSR National Olympic Committee about the impossibility of the participation of the Soviet team in Los Angeles. It is truly impossible to appear at the games under such conditions. There is another aspect to it. The organisers of the Olympic Games of 1984 have trampled the Olympic ideals underfoot and turned the Olympic games into a source of profit. I, as a person who was given the honorary right to light the Olympic flame at the games of 1980 in Moscow, was particularly indignant at the fact that the organisers of the Los Angeles Olympics have gone so far as to sell out the Olympic flame relay race. They do not care a straw about in whose hands the pure Olympic flame will get. There is no excuse for that.

JACKSON, POLISH PAPER CITED ON WITHDRAWAL

LD122233 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] The international public is coming out in support of the statements issued by the national Olympic committees of the USSR and other socialist countries, which are directed at not allowing crude violations of the Olympic Charter and preserving the purity of the ideals and traditions of the Olympic movement. TRYBUNA LUDU, the Polish paper, has supported the statements of the national Olympic committees of the USSR and other socialist countries. The reports that have come from California, writes the organ of the PZPR Central Committee, bear witness to the fact that an atmosphere open anticommunist and anti-Soviet badgering has developed in Los Angeles, which is being whipped up with the connivance of the official authorities.

Jackson, the famous American Negro social-political activist, who is campaigning for the Democratic Party's nomination of his candidacy for the post of president of the United States, has condemned the unsightly role of the Reagan administration in the matter of whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria around the forthcoming Olympic Games in Los Angeles, which has made it impossible for the Soviet athletes to participate in them.

CHERNENKO DISARMAMENT REMARKS CIRCULATED AT UN

LD141548 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] New York May 14 TASS -- The section on the questions of the international situation from the speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR Konstantin Chernenko of March 2, 1984, has been circulated in the United Nations Organization as an official document of the UN Commission on Disarmament. The speech expounds the position of the USSR on some of the issues under discussion in the UN Commission on Disarmament.

TROYANOVSKIY ADDRESSES SECURITY COUNCIL ON CYPRUS

LD122024 Moscow TASS in English 1636 GMT 1] May 84

[Text] New York May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The U.N. Security Council has declared for preserving Cyprus as an independent, sovereign and territorial integral state pursuing the policy of non-alignment. The council was convened at the request of the Cyprus Government in connection with the separatist actions by the leaders of the island's Turkish community. The resolution adopted by an overwhelming majority vote expresses concern over the exchange of ambassadors between the self-proclaimed "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" and Turkey, over the planned holding in the north of the island of a "constitutional referendum" and "elections" as well as other actions aimed at consolidating the partitioning of the island. The council has declared these action to be unlawful and has again urged all states not to recognise the "Turkisn Republic of Northern Cyprus", which was proclaimed in November last year.

The Security Council has addressed U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar with a request that he make fresh efforts for a settlement of the Cyprus problem in accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter.

Addressing the Security Council meeting, delegates of Algeria, Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia and other states pointed out that the NATO circles clearly wish to take advantage of the events in Cyprus. Malta's permanent representative Victor J. Gauci pointed to the dangerous consequences of the deterioration of the situation in Cyprus for the eastern Mediterranean. The attempts at splitting Cyprus undermine prospects for a fair political settlement of the Cyprus issue, it was pointed out at the Security Council meeting. Many delegates declared in support of the decisions of the international community directed at preserving the independence of Cyprus, at withdrawal of all foreign troops from its territory, dismantling military bases and resuming intercommunal dialogue.

The Soviet Union is seriously concerned over the deteriorating situation in Cyprus, where tensions are heightening, said Oleg Troyanovskiy, the permanent representative of the USSR to the U.N. The present-day situation is fresh proof of the fact how important it is that all sides should display political far-sightedness and refrain from actions, which can only aggravate the situation and create new obstacles in the way of a just settlement of the Cyprus problem.

On its part the Soviet Union will further contribute to a lasting settlement in Cyprus without interference from the outside, through peaceful methods and constructive talks, the Soviet representative said. We will presistently and consistently pursue the line towards ensuring that Cyprus be an independent, territorial integral (?non-aligned) state, free from the presence of foreign troops and military bases. We declare against a partitioning of the Republic of Cyprus in any form.

USSR DELEGATE URGES ENHANCED ROLE FOR UNESCO

LD120609 Moscow TASS in English 1716 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Paris May 11 TASS -- The more impressive will be the results of cooperation of the UNESCO member countries in the sphere of education, science, culture and the development of communication -- the broader will be the platform for a fruitful dialogue between countries with different political and social-economic systems, the more profound will be mutual understanding and mutual confidence between states.

This has been pointed out by the Soviet representative in the UNESCO Executive Council, Dmitriy Yermolenko. He spoke at the 119th session of the council which is under way here. "Only if this atmosphere is created, will UNESCO be able to live up to its predestination, which is to promote the strengthening of peace and security of states. This task, set before the organization when it was created, is even more topical today, when mankind is for the first time ever capable of destroying itself," he stressed.

The Soviet representative urged to increase the UNESCO potential, in educating people in the spirit of peace.

Dmitriy Yermolenko proposed to set up an international commission consisting of outstanding physicists, chemists, biologists, ecologists, climatologists, hydrologists and specialists in social sciences which would help people all over the world to realise the destructive consequences of a nuclear conflict.

SUPPORT FOR UNESCO MEDIA BODY REITERATED

PM111523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko dispatch under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "Against Information Imperialism"]

[Text] Paris -- The fifth session of the Intergovernmental Council of the International Program for the Development of Communications [IPDC] has finished work at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. The aim of this program, which was instituted at the 21st session of the UNESCO General Conference in 1980, is to mobilize resources for creating a national information system in the developing countries and to restructure the international exchange of information on a democratic basis.

An important stage in the IPDC's formation was marked by the previous session of the IPDC's intergovernmental council held last fall in Tashkent. During the Tashkent meeting, a whole series of decisions was made directing the IPDC toward the struggle against information imperialism. The present session in Paris, its participants have noted, has based its work to a great extent on the accords reached in Tashkent.

The session stressed that the IPDC enjoys increasing prestige among the developing countries, which see it as an important factor promoting the establishment of a new international information system based on the principles of a reciprocal balanced exchange of infomation. This is no accident. The IPDC is currently helping to implement 80 projects connected with the development of mass communications facilities in those countries -- ranging from the use of satellites for the exchange of television broadcasts to the creation of rural information centers.

The participants in the fifth session made a decision to provide assistance to several regional and national information agencies including the PAN-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY (PANA), the ORGANIZATION OF ASIAN and PACIFIC NEWS AGENCIES (OANA), and others.

The United States, which refuses to take part in financing the IPDC's projects, adopted an obstructionist stance at the session. Furthermore, it made an unsuccessful attempt to block the provision of assistance to OANA on the grounds that the project in question undermines the principles of "freedom" of information and infringes the "rights" of world agencies since they will have to distribute their materials in the countries belonging to OANA through this regional organization.

Speaking in support of the project, Soviet delegation head A. Krasikov stated that the United States wants to dispose of this international program's resources as it sees fit without contributing a single dollar to the IPDC budget and to block the adoption of projects that it dislikes. Delegations from many developing countries as well as the PRC and Japan opposed this stance by Washington.

The IPDC Intergovernmental Council expelled the United States from the IPDC Presidium because of the U.S. Administration's decision to withdraw the United States from UNESCO. France has been elected in its place.

The Soviet Union reaffirmed its support for the IPDC's aims and tasks and its readiness to make a concrete contribution to achieving them. Our country has placed at the program's disposal 50 grants for the training of specialists in higher and secondary educational institutions and has contributed to the IPDC budget. Furthermore, the Soviet delegate announced at this session that the USSR will provide communications satellite channels for information exchanges between regional news agency associations.

The results of the fifth session of the IPDC Intergovernmental Council demonstrate the developing countries' determination to continue the struggle against information imperialism and the Western monopolies' domination of communications and for the establishment of a new and fairer international information system. They receive full support in this struggle from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

INTERNATIONAL COURT DECISION CALLED U.S. DEFEAT

LD110626 Moscow TASS in English 0520 GMT 11 May 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- Vsevolod Ovchinnikov, a political news analyst of the newspaper PRAVDA, has described the decision of the International Court at The Hague as Washington's major moral and political defeat, as a serious blow to Reagan's imperial policy in Central America.

The International Court ruled that the USA immediately put an end to laying mines in the ports of Nicaragua. The decision adopted by the court condemns all encroachments on Nicaragua's political independence by means of any military or paramilitary actions as well as the threat of force.

"Thus the International Court found the U.S. Administration guilty of unlawful actions, which made the Sandinista government lodge a complaint with that principal judicial organ of the United Nations Organization."

"It is apt to recall," the commentary says, "that when the issue of the mining of Nicaragua's ports was examined at the Security Council, the United States had to use the right of veto to block a resolution condemning the USA, for which thirteen Security Council members voted with only one abstention. Foreseeing that among fifteen judges elected on an international basis from among the leading lawyers of the world, it would be even more difficult to find support and it would be impossible, in addition, to use the right of veto as a cover, Washington was in a hurry to declare that in the course of two years it would not recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court in disputes concerning Central America. Thus the White House has demonstrated a crying example of hypocrisy, the author stresses. As when American hostages were seized in Iran and it became necessary for the USA to to to the International Court, the United States claimed that since 1946 it had invariably honoured the "mandatory jurisdiction" of that body. But no sooner a charge was made against Washington, that it refused to recognize this."

U.S. 'SHIFTING, DODGING' OVER HAGUE COURT RULING

LD111528 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 11 May 84

["Washington Condemned by the International Court, But Is Wriggling" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

Thus, the International Court at The Hague has confirmed and condemned by a unanimous decision what has already long been an open secret for the international community. It has confirmed and condemned the criminal activities of the U.S. Administration in planting mines in the Nicaraguan ports. It has confirmed and condemned the American military and other interference in sovereign Nicaragua's affairs. Thus, the International Court has recognized that the complaint which the Nicaraguan Government lodged with that principal judicial organ of the United Nations is well substantiated and that Nicaragua's demand for putting an end to Washington's unlawful actions is totally justified.

At the same time, this official representative declared that there had been no change in the request of the administration for the appropriation of funds for the activities against Nicaragua of the counter-revolutionary bandits nurtured in the USA, and in general, as the NBC television company pointed out, the State Department sees no contradiction between the gist of the court decision and the character of Washington's policy in the region.

This "logic" can be described only as astonishing. The court at The Hague explicitly declares that the USA is engaged in a black business against Nicaragua, while they in Washington claim that this is a fair business, and intend to carry it on, which is seen from the statement by the U.S. President on television, in which he spelled out the credo of the policy of state terrorism and aggression in Central America.

The President, as THE NEW YORK TIMES commented, has most explicitly set forth a call for support for what was once named "secret" aid to rebels, who are out to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government. The tone of Reagan's statement on the Government of Nicaragua was irreconcilably hostile, the British FINANCIAL TIMES writes. He did not apologise for the laying of mines in Nicaragua's ports and the secret support for the counter-revolutionaries, who wish to overthrow the Sandinista government.

They at the U.S. State Department are shifting and dodging reluctant to admit that the charges made by revolutionary Nicaragua against the U.S. Administration are well-founded, even less they wish to comply with the court decision. One should sink to the depth of utter cynicism to be able to claim that there is no contradiction between the decision of the court at The Hague and the character of the United States policy in Central America, while this policy is real gangsterism!

Many people in the United States itself are well aware of this and oppose the administration's interventionist policy in the region which threatens to draw the United States into the quagmire of a new "dirty war". But they in Washington apparently do not wish to realize that. They, as a CBS correspondent pointed out, do not intend to give up support for the rebels. The court decision is of much significance for the public, but it will hardly be taken seriously among the circles of the U.S. Administration, the TV company stresses.

Washington is out, as before, to crudely trample underfoot international law, to disregard sovereignty and independence of states, impudently interfere in the home affairs of peoples and disregard the will of the international community.

REAGAN SAYS MX PRODUCTION TOP PRIORITY

LD142143 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] President Reagan said on Monday that his top priority was the production of the new intercontinental ballistic missile MX. This missile can carry 10 nuclear warheads and is designed for a first strike.

The President was speaking shortly before Congress was to begin discussing the allocation of funds for the program. In an attempt to get Congress to vote for the required money he claimed that the adoption of this missile in the United States would help to bring the Soviet Union to the bargaining table.

A Radio Moscow observer has said that the United States will get no concessions from the Soviet Union by building up its military might in an effort to win superiority.

REAGAN DEMANDS CONGRESS APPROVE MX FUNDS

LD150818 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Washington May 15 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference here Monday, President Reagan demanded, in the form of an ultimatum, congressional approval for the allocation of the 3.1 billion dollars requested by his administration in fiscal 1985 to build another 40 MX missiles in the framework of the U.S. "strategic modernization" program which, as is known, openly aims to secure American military superiority over the Soviet Union.

The MX intercontinental ballistic missiles will be fitted with ten highly-accurate high-yield nuclear warheads each, which makes them clearly designated for use in making a first, crippling nuclear strike. The White House and the Pentagon are hard-pressing for the introduction of this nuclear missile system because its functions perfectly fit into their plans of unleashing nuclear war against socialist countries by striking them first.

Last year the administration secured the appropriation of funds to produce the first installment of 21 MX missiles. It is planned to station a total of 100 such missiles in the states of Nebraska and Wyoming. The administration applied shameless deception, assuring Congress that its endorsement of these plans would provide an "incentive" for talks on nuclear arms in Geneva.

Trying to justify his demands for further boosting the U.S. nuclear potential through the addition of MX missiles, the American President juggled with figures, twisted facts and floated palpable slander against the Soviet Union again at the press conference.

FURTHER COMMENT ON REAGAN C. AMERICAN ADDRESS

Zorin: Camouflage Cast Aside

LD121948 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1315 GMT 12 May 84

[From the "International Review" program presented by Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Washington has taken a fresh step in the dangerous, adventurist policy it is pursuing in Central America. Delivering a lengthy speech on television, President Reagan, casting aside all camouflage, proclaimed his government's intention to suppress by military force the revolutionary forces and the struggle by the peoples of the region for their rights and national independence.

While until recently the support for antipopular and pro-American regimes came with some sort of camouflage -- albeit unsubtle -- the U.S. head of state is now proclaiming the fight against the revolutionary movement by the peoples of Central America to be the legitimate right and moral duty of the United States. The U.S. head of state is thus demonstrating glaring political ignorance by trying to blame the growing revolutionary processes on the Latin American Continent onto intrigues by the communist countries, yet even many bourgeois learned thinkers and political experts admit that the mass revolutionary movement in Latin America is a national phenomenon -- reaction by Latin American peoples to poverty, lack of rights, and exploitation by U.S. monopolies. Reagan casts all this aside, brazenly assuming for himself the role of a man who decides the fate of hundreds of millions of people south of the U.S. borders.

From reports that have filtered through to the pages of U.S. newspapers, the President's announcement of an open program for exporting counterrevolution was preceded by long disputes among the Washington leadership, with recollections of the events that led to the United States being drawn into the shameful war in Vietnam. However, judging by appearances, the most rabid and aggressive circles have again gained the upper hand in Washington.

Kozyakov: Peaceful Solutions Ignored

LD120656 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The latest opinions polls in the United States show that three out of every four Americans object to the administration's policy of expanding military interference in Central America; but the White House continues to escalate this dangerous policy. And there are more and more reports that United States combat troops are going to be used in the region. Our commentary is by Vladislav Kozyakov.

The signs are that the United States is moving toward a new Vietnam, not because mythical Soviet or Cuban forces are threatening United States interests, as President Reagan would have the world believe; but because the administration is trying to solve international problems with military force or the threat of force. This can be seen from President Reagan's televised address on Wednesday. Nothing in what he said pointed to a readiness to work for a peaceful political settlement of the region's problems, though such a settlement has the support of the Government of Nicaragua, the patriots of El Salvador, the governments of four countries in the Cantadora Group -- Mexico, Venezuela, Columbia and Panama -- and also many other countries. The efforts of the Contadora Group for example are backed by the socialist countries and by the Socialist International, whose members head governments in many Western nations.

Nevertheless, President Reagan has ignored all proposals for a peaceful solution based on respect for the sovereign rights of nations and no interference in their internal affairs. Instead the President ordered United States Armed Forces to invade Grenada, he approved the mining of Nicaraguan ports by the Central Intelligence Agency with the result that more than 10 shops have suffered damage. He's waging an undeclared war against Nicaragua by arming mercenaries and sending them into Nicaragua. And now, as a logical continuation of this policy, U.S. troops are massing in Honduras and Costa Rica, ostensibly for military exercises, but in reality for an attack on Nicaragua.

Speaker of the House Thomas O'Neill has described President Reagan's televised address as a call to arms. Congressman Ronald Dellums has said the United States is on the road to another Vietnam. The same opinion has been expressed by two former United States envoys, Robert White and Wayne Smith. In interviews on an NBC television program the two said bluntly that President Reagan's policies in Central America will result in the involvement of the United States combat troops.

Wayne Smith, former member of the United States mission to Cuba, said: If we follow the policies mapped out so far by the Reagan administration, I think that American troops will be involved in a conflict in Central America within 18 months. And Robert White, formerly United States ambassador to El Salvador, said President Reagan has gone a long way toward Americanizing the war in Central America. The logical result of his policy is to involve United States combat troops in Central America.

According to reports from Honduras and Costa Rica the Pentagon is rehearsing an invasion of Nicaragua, the way it rehearsed a landing of troops shortly before the invasion of Grenada. But for Americans the escalation of interference in Central America with combat troops would mean not just another Grenada but another Vietnam.

Kharkov: Threat Claim Absurd

LD120829 Moscow TASS in English 0741 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 12 TASS -- TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

President Reagan's latest televized address on U.S. policy in Central America was a tissue of demagogical contentions based on an imperialist's, expansionist's logic. One of such absurdest claims was that Nicaragua represents a threat to U.S. security. Reagan backed it up with saying that "San Salvador is closer to Houston than Houston is to Washington, D.C.".

This argument cited by the leader of a major power would appear ridiculous if such exercises in breeding hatred to Nicaragua weren't accompanied by Washington's practical deeds which are very dangerous not only to Nicaragua but also to all countries and nations in Central America.

U.S. imperialism cannot forgive the Nicaraguans for their refusal to bow to American diktat after overthrowing the hated pro-American dictatorship of Somoza and taking the country's fate into their own hands and for their building a new life on the basis of freedom, independence and social progress.

It is quite obvious that Washington would like to restore a regime obedient to itself to Nicaragua and with this aim in mind to topple the lawful Nicaraguan Government, while trying to justify these outrageous attempts with shameless and impudent fabrications similar to those used by the Reagan administration only recently in bidding to exonerate its armed aggression against tiny Grenada.

The Reagan administration is using this kind of "logic" in explaining its actions not only with regard to Latin American countries but also in other regions, including Europe, Asia and Africa. It can be said with good reason that Washington's interventionist actions based on this "logic" are giving rise to anger and anxiety everywhere, the more so as Washington has proclaimed practically all parts of the world a "sphere of U.S. vital interests".

It is appropriate to ask: If international relations were based on such "logic", how then should other states react to what are real rather than invented threats to their security such as American military bases, NATO's heavy arms depots and provocative military maneuvers, staged by the Pentagon to practice variants of aggression against the USSR, in neighbouring countries? It is clear that Washington's aggressive, imperialist logic and its preaching of international terrorism and banditry are fraught with dangerous consequences.

OFFICIAL ASKS PARLIAMENTARY EXCHANGES WITH JAPAN

OW150541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0529 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Tokyo, May 15 KYODO -- A visiting official of the Soviet Union's external cultural affairs organization Tuesday urged resumption of exchanging visits by Soviet and Japanese members of parliament, which has been suspended since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late 1979.

The request was made when the Soviet official, Zinaida M. Kruglova, met with House of Representatives Speaker Kenji Fukunaga. Kruglova was quoted as telling Fukunaga that it is necessary now more than ever before to exchange visits by Soviet and Japanese parliamentarians because bilateral relations are "not good" in some respects presently. Fukunaga said he will try to meet the Soviet request, which was made at a time when some Japanese Diet members are voicing concern about resumption of parliamentarians ties between Tokyo and Moscow because of the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles summer Olympics.

'MILITARY PURPOSES' SPUR U.S.-JAPAN SPACE PLANS

LD112141 Moscow TASS in English 1956 GMT 11 May 84

["Dangerous Commerce" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

Reports come in from Tokyo to the effect that the government, military and industrial circles of Japan intend to contribute as much as they can to the plans being worked out by the Reagan administration for the militarisation of outer space. The project for a U.S. orbital permanently manned space complex, which is to be created by 1992, is the main object of Japan's space cooperation with the USA. The Nakasone government has practically given consent to Japan's participation in the program to create the space complex.

The press maintains that a number of Japanese corporations have already begun developing components for the U.S. orbital complex. The newspaper NIHON KEIZAI reports today that another three big firms -- "Ishikawajima-Harima Jukogio", "Toshiba" and "Mitsui Bussan" -- have decided to take up the joint study of questions of participation in the program. The business circles of Japan motivate the decision to participate in the creation of the complex by its interest in deriving commercial benefit which is being intensively publicised by Washington. Some already reckon profits which this cooperation will bring to them.

However, it is no secret that the U.S. projected complex the creation of which has been sanctioned by President Reagan is far from being a peaceful space-based factory. It will serve as the Pentagon's advanced post in a space-based anti-missile defence system being created by the United States. The cost of the creation of the complex will be at least 16,000 million dollars and, in the opinion of some U.S. specialists even more. Washington intends to burden Tokyo with 20 per cent of the expenditures. Thus, as the newspaper WASHINGTON POST explains, the station will prove cheaper to the USA which as a result will save funds for other undertakings.

In other words, Washington intends to effect a far from being mutually beneficial "commercial operation" for peaceful exploration of outer space but a build-up of its space-based armaments at the expense of the allies.

This is well known to the militarist circles of Tokyo but they are prepared to bear any expenses to get access to the newest technology of the USA of outer space for military purposes. In the recent report of Japan's National Defence Agency it is directly pointed out that the ban on the use of outer space for military purposes by the armed forces has no grounds. Moreover, the agency in its new program for the build-up of the armed forces for 1986-1990 made provision, as the press reports, for participations in the U.S. space base project. The cooperation of the land of the rising sun with the USA in this sphere will draw it into a new dangerous spiral of the arms race.

SOVIET OFFICIAL HAILS DPRK'S RAILWAY DAY

SK141303 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Respected audience: Today, 11 May, the DPRK marks Railway Day. In this connection, we invited Vasiliy (Shadomonikov), one of the responsible functionaries at the Soviet Ministry of Transportation, to speak on our program.

[(Shadomonikov) recorded speaking in Russian fading into Korean translation] Respected Korean comrades: In connection with DPRK Railway Day, first allow me to warmly congratulate the Republic's railway functionaries in the name of the Soviet railway functionaries and sincerely wish you new successes in your work, which is absolutely necessary for the entire economy of the Republic.

We are glad that the cooperation between our two countries' railway functionaries is developing and strengthening with each passing year. This cooperation covers various fields, including railway transportation, the introduction of new technology, and improvements in transportation work.

The scope of the cooperation, which is based on reciprocity and has conspicuous economic impacts on both sides, is very broad. We must note the fact that close contacts between Soviet and Korean transportation functionaries, such as [name indistinct] contacts, are also developing successfully. For example, the Soviet side has transferred to DPRK institutions concerned technology for electrifying, automating, and introducing remote control systems for DPRK railways; for introducing modern equipment for mechanizing the loading and unloading system; and for constructing the railway linking Baykal and Amur.

The exchange of specialists is also developing. For instance, the Korean comrades are being trained in the radio communication system used in Soviet railway transport and on the organizing of subway works. Delegations of DPRK railway functionaries are expected to come here this year to inspect our country's railway facilities and familiarize themselves with the experience acquired in the management of [word indistinct] and technology running railways during cold weather.

We can also cite this example: At the beginning of the year, the Soviet Transport Ministry and the DPRK Railways Ministry signed an agreement to repair Korean diesel locomotives in Soviet plants. Fifty-four Korean locomotives are expected to be repaired in the near future.

The volume of freight transported between the two countries is increasing. The total tonnage of the freight transported last year amounted to nearly 4 million tons. Soviet railway functionaries are transporting nonferrous metals, petroleum products, (?coke), machine tools, industrial facilities, and lumber to the DPRK.

In the meantime, rolled products, magnesia clinka, vegetables, and fruits are being transported by railways to us from the DPRK. The vegetables and fruits are largely transported to the outlying districts of our country. In addition, the DPRK's transit freight is being transported by Soviet railways.

Our Korean comrades guarantee the transport of the Soviet Union's transit freight passing through Najin port.

The reciprocal cooperation between the railway functionaries of the two countries help the two countries further perfect railway transportation, greatly contributing to developing economic relations between the two countries and to solving the major national economic tasks facing the two countries.

JOINT USSR-DPRK OCEAN RESEARCH WORK DESCRIBED

SK141225 Moscow in Korean to Korea 0930 GMT 10 May 84

[Talk by (Yevgeniy Renikhov), director of the Pacific Oceanology Institute laboratory, from the program introducing Primorskiy Kray]

[Text] Last November, scientists of the Pacific Oceanology Institute conducted scientific research on the Vesyhor Ogorov, a scientific research ship. As a result of this work, a geological map of the Japan Sea seabed was drawn up and the structure of the seabed and prospects for utilizing useful minerals were properly elucidated.

In addition, we surveyed the distribution of (?phosphorous) on the seabed near the DPRK. As a result, we found a field of good-quality phosphate ores, a mineral material for agriculture.

This work was carried out with five Korean experts -- geologists, geomorphologists, and geophysists of the DPRK's Geological Survey Bureau.

A couple of academic seminars were also held. We experts discussed the results of our research and our Korean associates reported on the structure of the Korean peninsula, furnishing (?excellent) data.

The results of joint research were discussed later at the DPRK's (?Geological Survey Bureau). The great practical significance of this research work in developing geology in the republic was noted and a decision made to continue this joint work.

NEW U.S. RADIO 'SABOTAGE' AGAINST DRA LAUNCHED

PM111350 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Apr 84 Second Edition p 3

[Report by Colonel D. Belskiy: "The Subversive Voices' Song"]

[Text] Recently the world learned of the creation of a "radiobureau," yet another U.S. sabotage and propaganda center on Pakistani territory. This new radio warfare outpost has a specific mission -- to create an Afghan situation conducive to imperialist interference, to conceal Western foreign policy actions that conflict with the country's interests and to try to mislead the public about the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) leadership's course toward democratic transformation and social progress. It was on this mission that former U.S. Under Secretary of State J. Buckley, general director of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe (RL/RFE) for more than a year now, went to Islamabad. He talked with Pakistani authorities about the status and other organizational formalities concerning the new "radiobureau," which in fact is a foreign department of the U.S. CIA and the new Asian branch of the subversive radio voice broadcasting from Munich where Buckley's headquarters are situated.

There is no doubt that the setting up of a new U.S. subversion center in Pakistan reflects Washington's desire to broaden the radio psychological warfare front and help promote the "Asian theme" in RL/RFE broadcasts. In short, it implements the recommendation by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz in June 1982 on the need to "widen the geographical scope and political influence of radio broadcasts to the communist world."

The present scale of the West's propaganda sabotage against Afghanistan speaks for itself. Day after day more than 50 Western radio stations wage an anti-Afghan campaign on the air. In the last 5 years, the volume of broadcasts to the DRA has increased more than 20 times to more than 60 hours a day. Also involved is VOA, which daily broadcasts 3 and 1/2 hours each in Pashto and Dari, reviling the Soviet Union and the DRA. You also have the BBC, Deutsche Welle and Radio Israel actively involved in this campaign of misinformation and slander. Equally spiteful are Radio Peshawar and Radio Karachi operating from Pakistani territory. An "Afghan documents center" and an "Afghan press agency" have been there for a long time. Financed by the CIA, they provide poisoned propaganda concoctions for sabotage and propaganda acts carried out with the participation of U.S. diplomatic missions in Islamabad.

But, as the Eastern saying goes, you can't hide the sun with your hand. The truth will out. And it is a fact that the more active U.S. special services become in spreading slander about Soviet international aid to the Afghan people, the less the air poisoners are believed.

Lies don't get you very far. It is common knowledge that the reputation of U.S. radio voices is marred by absurdities, ill-intentioned slanderous fabrications, and the grossest distortions and falsification of events taking place in the world. By setting up a "regional bureau" in Pakistan for its subversive radio stations, Washington is trying to get mileage out of its radio lies, galvanizing (for the umpteenth time!) the "Afghan question" in its squalid repertoire. The White House head himself has gotten down to business by placing before Congress his own program for modernizing U.S. subversive radio stations. Of the $1 billion that Washington sets aside annually for the radio war, a considerable proportion goes to reequip the Asian branches.

How does one view the zeal of the Pakistani military administration, which was eager to help Washington?

Its connivance with the U.S. special services in siting radio psychological warfare organs on Pakistani territory not only complicates the Afghan situation. It is evident from the foreign press that the U.S. radio knife is also being plunged into the backs of other countries in the region.

AFGHANISTAN HAS 'COMPLETE FREEDOM' OF RELIGION

PM101408 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 18, 6 May 84 p 7

[Own correspondent Aleksandr Sukhoparov report: "Sacred Things and Changes"]

[Text] Kabul -- Ronald Reagan calls the Afghan "basmachis" (bandits) "fighters for faith" and poses for a photograph together with the leaders of the Afghan reactionaries on the White House lawn.

The West accuses the April Revolution of ill-doing, saying that "Islam has been trodden upon in Afghanistan".

We had a talk with Mawlawi Salim Mohammad Elmi, member of the Supreme Council of Ulemas Clergy, about the situation of Islam in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He took part in the 2nd National Jirga and Conference of Religious Leaders.

He said:

The Main Principles of the DRA, the country's provisional Constitution, Article 5 in particular, say that all Moslems are guaranteed and secured complete freedom in fulfilling their rites. The six years since the April Revolution have confirmed that these are no empty words. Afghanistan remains an Islamic country, as it was before.

All mosques and prayer houses in the country are functioning. The old mosques are being restored, and new ones built. Much attention is given to keeping intact the many holy places and relics which are dear to the heart of every Moslem. One can see this by visiting the tomb and mosque of Hazrat 'Ali in Mazar-e Sharif, Qandahar, where the veil of Muhammad the Prophet is kept; and the unique minarets in Herat. Over 8,000 Afghan Moslems go on pilgrimages to holy Mecca every year, and the authorities offer them material and other help. Last year 272 million afghani were allocated from the state budget for religious needs. This is several times more than the allocations for these purposes before the revolution. We must add to this that in keeping with the amendment to the No. 8 Decree of the DRA Revolutionary Council on land reform, the land belonging to mosques, madrasahs and holy places is considered untouchable. The land of prominent religious leaders is also exempt from confiscation.

However, I'd like to mention one other aspect. More than 200 prominent priests have perished at the basmachis' hands. Their only "guilt" was that they wished happiness and prosperity for their people and country. We should add to these brutal crimes the dozens of mosques and madrasahs that were attacked or defiled by the traitors to their native land. Only recently they belw up a bomb in one of Kabul's bigger mosques during a prayer, as a result, four priests were killed and many others wounded.

That is what the undeclared war against Afghanistan under the pretext of "defence of Islam" means to us. The present US Administration and its allies in our region are sowing death and destruction by encouraging counter-revolution. In conclusion I must ask the following: How can honest Moslems not welcome the changes taking place in the country? Land is given to those who till it, wages to factory and office workers have been raised 25 to 50 percent, new schools and hospitals have opened, etc.

A law was recently passed according to which the rank and file people in our country were granted, for the first time in history, the right to take part in the local organs of power.

We, servants of Islam, rejoice at the changes taking place on our ancient land and welcome them. That was what we spoke of at the 2nd National Jirga and Conference of Religious Leaders.

PAKISTANI CITED ON DRA REFUGEES LIFE, PLIGHT

PM101401 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 May 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov dispatch: "Making Money Out of Other People's Fate: A Pakistani Police Officer Describes the Life of Afghan Refugees Abroad"]

[Text] Kabul -- Back at the end of March, Khaknawaz and his 14 subordinates were carrying out 24-hour patrol duty in the Pakistani city of Quetta, answering calls by speeding to the scene of incidents on Japanese Honda and Yamaha motorcycles. But today Senior Police Lieutenant Khaknawaz is here in Kabul, where I had an unhurried conversation with him for more than 5 hours.

It was the oppressive atmosphere of terror reigning in Pakistan today which made him cross the border and ask the Afghan Government for political asylum. "Our people have been deprived of elementary rights and freedoms, and any criticism of those at the top and every manifestation of discontent are suppressed with unprecedented ferocity. As a police officer, I had to defend and bolster that regime. As an honest citizen, I want nothing to do with it..."

It is well known that in Quetta and its environs, there are considerable numbers of Afghan refugees whom the counterrevolution has snatched from their homes by deception or force. Did Khaknawaz come into contact with them in the line of duty? "Virtually every day...," he replied without a moment's thought. "How do they live?" A bitter smile appeared on his face.

The refugee camps "hospitably" set up by the Pakistani Government are located on desert land east of the Quetta-Chaman highway that is unsuitable for cultivation. "I visited each of them repeatedly in the line of duty," Khaknawaz said.

But first things first. On arriving at a camp, a family registers at the camp office (the administrative buildings are right on the highway). Two men usually deal with the registration: an Afghan representing the counterrevolutionary organization or party to which the camp has been "assigned," and a Pakistani official from the "Committee for Afghan Refugee Affairs" in Quetta.

Many refugees from the north have settled in these camps. There they are issued registration documents -- a form of resident permit -- and ration cards. They live in tent cities, and clothing and food from the "aid fund" run by government officials in Islamabad and by the local "Committees for Afghan Refugee Affairs" are distributed among them.

Some people manage to reach Quetta. They are mainly members of reactionary Islamic parties, potentially "useful" people who have links with the gangs and counterrevolutionary underground operating in the DRA. The easiest way to get to Quetta is to give a handsome bribe to the camp administration officials, who will always write letters of recommendation to their colleagues in exchange for money.

"Why is there this restriction on people who would like to live in Quetta?"

"Our city's area is not large," Khaknawaz answered, "but its population is more than 1 million. It is simply impossible to allow all the refugees in, and there are already 20,000 of them in the city."

Most of the emigre reactionary organizations have offices in Quetta. The most influential one belongs to the so-called "Islamic Party of Afghanistan." Khaknawaz knows the building on (Nyu Ada) Square very well. Buses from Chaman arrive there and many refugees who have managed to reach Quetta enter that building with the notice "Islamic Committee of Afghanistan" on the door. In the words of Khaknawaz, the party's envoys enjoy complete freedom and extensive rights. They are friendly with Governor General Shaukat Khan Khayyar Ludi and Police Chief Sa'adat Ali Shah. "Once a young colleague of mine, Lieutenant (Wazir Muhammad), detained a truck crammed with weapons as it was leaving Quetta. The truck belonged to the Afghan rebels. The people from the Islamic Party of Afghanistan immediately got wind of this and protested the police action at the highest level in the province. The truck continued its journey to Afghanistan and the lieutenant only just held onto his job in the service."

Once they have registered at the emigre offices, the Afghans are registered again at the "Committee for Afghan Refugee Affairs." There they are issued with the same two documents as the inhabitants of the camps: a residence permit and a ration card. There are no tent cities in Quetta itself, and people are accommodated in apartments allocated to each emigre organization.

This committee is a highly specific organization. "Many of my colleagues tried to get work there," Khaknawaz said, "but that is very difficult. You need to have 'pull' at the top.... Naturally, no employee who gets a job there fails to make a fortune. Everyone knows this in Quetta. One day a man does not have a decent pair of sandals, and the next day he is driving around in a brand-new Japanese or West German automobile worth 500-600,000 rupees...."

How many people make fortunes out of the foreign aid to the Afghan refugees! All the aid, from large sums of money down to blankets, goes to the Pakistan Government. The plunder begins in Islamabad, continues in the provinces, and finishes in the camp administration. The government mandarins and emigre ringleaders appropriate the lion's share of the funds and gifts, such as expensive Japanese radio equipment, by means of simple "mathematical operations." The smaller fry do not disdain food, clothes, and medicaments. All of this is then sold in the Pakistani markets.

"However," my interlocutor continued, "this aid is the sole means of subsistence for most Afghan refugees. Our Province of Baluchistan is quite unable to provide work for these poor deceived people. Only a few of the camp-dwellers manage to make it and become a taxi driver or a bricklayer on a construction site. Most of them live as small traders by selling what they have received in 'aid' from trays and carts along the Quetta-Chaman highway, or simply go begging."

This is why the Afghan refugees have become such a serious problem for the Pakistani police and society as a whole. Many of the camp inhabitants engage in pilfering, robbery, burglary, and drug smuggling. And how many crimes, up to and including bloody carnage and murder, are committed in the camps themselves!

That was the reason which most frequently forced Khaknawaz and his colleagues to go out to the outlying areas.

In Quetta, as throughout the country, corruption and bribery have reached an unprecedented level under the military regime. Unless it is a particularly grave case, a criminal can pay off a policeman, investigator, or judge with a "gift."

A Pakistani living in his own country, if he gets into difficulty, can more easily get the necessary money together. It is a different matter for an Afghan though. After arresting an Afghan, the police usually approach the emigre centers with a proposal that the culprit be "ransomed." However, the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary organizations only do this when the case involves one of "their" men.

"It is difficult for a deceived Afghan refugee in Pakistan," Khaknawaz, former senior police lieutenant in the city of Quetta, said, finishing off his account. "And even if he realizes his error and decides to return home, he can by no means always do this. The Pakistani authorities and the emigre centers put many obstacles in his way and threaten to kill all his family.

The fear of the Afghan revolution's enemies that they will lose their "reserves" is not without foundation. If a mass return home by the refugees begins, the rabid anti-Afghan campaign whipped up by American imperialism and its NATO friends will lose many of its trump cards.

But some people, as the story told by Khaknawaz shows, will suffer a double loss. If the refugee camps disappear from Pakistani soil, the foreign countries, international organizations, and charitable foundations will cease to send their generous aid to Islamabad, and many people, including people occupying important government posts, will be deprived of a very substantial income on the side. That is why so much "concern" about the poor "victims" of the April Revolution can be seen in all Pakistani politicians' words and actions intended for a foreign audience.

POLITICAL OPPOSITION SEEN GROWING IN PAKISTAN

PM140601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 5

[Veniamin Shurygin "Commentator's Column": "Crisis Is Being Aggravated"]

[Text] The Pakistani military regime has banned publication in the press of all materials concerning political developments within the country. The decision was taken in connection with continuing mass student demonstrations there, during which there have been clashes between demonstrators and police, as well as in connection with the galvanized activity of other political opposition forces. The recent Lahore conference of leaders of the 11 parties belonging to the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy adopted a number of decisions sharply criticizing the policy of General Ziaul Haq, Pakistan's military leader.

The immediate transfer of the country's power into the hands of a lawfully elected government and the restoration of democracy are the main slogans increasingly gripping the consciousness of the broad people's masses of Pakistan. And that is no accident. The 7-year rule of the dictatorial military regime has failed to promote the solution of complex socioeconomic problems or improve the working people's lives. Pakistan still belongs to the group of states with the world's lowest per capita income. There is an acute shortage of housing, schools, and hospitals in the country, and the literacy rate among the 85-million population is only 24 percent. Severe press censorship, the repression and persecution of political opponents, and the violation of elementary democratic norms on the demagogic pretext of the "Islamization" of public life are the military regime's main methods of rule.

The very preservation of Pakistan's integrity is linked with the democratization of its public life. The population of various provinces, dissatisfied with dictatorial rule, is coming out increasingly persistently for broader autonomy, and separatist trends are developing.

Increasingly acute dissatisfaction is being generated in the country by the foreign policy of the present military regime, which in fact has become the bearer of Washington's strategic interests in that part of the world. The expensive arms race foisted on Pakistan by the United States, Pakistan's transformation into a bridgehead for the undeclared war against the DRA, the role of partner of the present U.S. Administration in its "crusade" against the USSR -- all this flagrantly contradicts the Pakistani people's fundamental national interests. That is why the solution of the protracted political crisis in Pakistan, as the entire course of events in that country in recent years bears out, is possible only on the basis of substantial changes in domestic and foreign policy, taking into account the demands of that country's democratic public.

INDIAN PRESIDENT AWARDS SOVIET COSMONAUTS

LD121348 Moscow TASS in English 1137 GMT 12 May 84

[Text] New Delhi May 12 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Karmalito reports:

President Zail Singh of India has today presented to Soviet and Indian cosmonauts the top awards of the republic conferred for heroism and courage displayed in peacetime. The "Ashoka Chakra" orders have been conferred on Yuriy Malyshev, Gennadiy Strekalov and Rakesh Sharma, the participants in the joint Soviet-Indian space flight. Anatoliy Berezovoy, Georgiy Grechko and Ravish Malhotra, the members of the back-up crew, have been awarded the "Kirti Chakra" orders. The Soviet cosmonauts have become the first foreign citizens to be awarded these orders. The official presentation ceremony was attended by Vice President of India Mohammad Hidayatullah, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, members of the cabinet, service commanders-in-chief of the Indian Armed Forces, prominent political and public figures and also Vladimir Shatalov, the cosmonaut training director.

Addressing the ceremony, Zail Singh warmly congratulated the Soviet and Indian cosmonauts on the successful fulfillment of the flight programme. This outstanding achievement was welcomed with great joy by the peoples of both countries. Your example will inspire millions of young citizens of our two states, the president said.

Zail Singh pointed out that there had been no few successfully implemented joint projects in the field of industry, science and technology, culture and the arts in the history of Soviet-Indian relations. The flight of the Soviet and Indian cosmonauts has been a follow-up to the traditions of cooperation, a spectacular demonstration of the lasting friendship between the USSR and India.

India's outer space programme, the president said, is directed at peaceful uses of outer space in the interests of the entire humankind. It is aimed at making an even fuller use of the national resources for the benefit of the Indian people. The Soviet-Indian outer space flight is of special significance in this connection. We are grateful to the Soviet Union for the assistance. I am confident that cooperation in the field of outer space exploration will broaden, opening new prospects on the road of the development of our multifaceted relations, Zail Singh said in conclusion.

BUSH, WOLFOWITZ VISITS TO ASIA ASSESSED

Bush Criticized by Suharto

LD120601 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 11 May 84

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Lutsenko]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Bush ends his talks in Indonesia today. He is there on an official visit. An AFP cable says that during a meeting with President Suharto, Bush found himself forced to listen to many remarks critical of the U.S. Administration, whose policies both in the Asian-Pacific region and in Europe have seriously aggravated international tension. The Indonesian leader warned the American visitor outright against trying to force the pace of the American-Chinese rapprochement, particularly in the military field, which is inducing no little apprehension in Asian states, among them Southeast Asia countries that are members of ASEAN. Regardless of all Washington's peaceloving protestations, Suharto stressed, statistics convincingly confirm that the volume of U.S.-PRC trade has risen considerably, and this includes fields with strategic significance. Despite the White House's persistent attempts to give ASEAN a military dimension and turn it against the socialist states of Indochina, locking it into one linked system with the reactionary militarist Washington-Tokyo-Seoul axis, President Suharto told Bush that ASEAN does not want to be turned into a military bloc. Moreover, the idea was clearly voiced in Jakarta that the association's states can look after their defense themselves.

Wolfowitz Seeks Arms Buildup

LD111103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2230 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Aleksandr Redchenko, our correspondent in Southeast Asia, reports from Singapore:

Wolfowitz, U.S. assistant secretary of state, has been touring the countries of ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. To judge by material published in the local press, the main efforts of the traveller from across the ocean were aimed at justifying the build up of U.S. Armed Forces in the Pacific and Indian Oceans to prevent normalization of the Southeast Asia situation. Governments of the Indochina countries have declared on numerous occasions that they want to live in peace with their neighbors, and this desire is backed up by specific initiatives. In Southeast Asia, for instance, a high value is being placed on the results of the recent visits by the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to Indonesia, Australia, and Thailand: They are seen as a positive contribution to the cause of establishing a dialogue between the two groups of countries in the region. Such a turn of events, however, does not suit the White House. The American Administration continues to put pressure on the countries of Southeast Asia, striving to exacerbate confrontation. The latest trip by the State Department representative to the ASEAN states' capitals exemplified this.

ASEAN Militarization U.S. Aim

BK111512 Moscow in Indonesian to Indonesia 1330 GMT 10 May 84

[Anatoliy Aleksandrov commentary]

[Text] U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Paul Wolfowitz has just left Jakarta for other ASEAN capitals.

In the meantime, a more high-ranking U.S. Administration official, Vice President George Bush, is following suit.

The two visits cannot possibly be viewed in the context of bilateral relations. They have disproportionately shown the U.S. approach toward ASEAN on matters of political priority for the United States. Was it not obvious that following the cancellation of his visits to the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand last year, U.S. President Ronald Reagan made visits to Japan, South Korea, and recently the PRC? Washington has not explained the reason behind President Ronald Reagan's cancellation of his visits to Southeast Asia. However, his real reason has been widely pointed out by many observers in Asia. They explain that the countries given priority by Ronald Reagan are those which have shown their readiness to forge a strategic partnership with the United States or those which lean toward this trend.

As for ASEAN countries, most of them have reaffirmed their reluctance to turn their association into a military bloc. An anti-U.S. outcry in the Philippines last November showed that the U.S. President's visit to that country would result in total failure. Accordingly, Ronald Reagan's visit to the Philippines was canceled. Similarly, his visits to Indonesia and Thailand were also canceled. The recent visit to the PRC by Ronald Reagan has once again aroused the suspicion of ASEAN countries about an increasing PRC military capability with U.S. assistance. In the past, news of the U.S. decision to sell offensive weapons to Beijing caused restless reactions in ASEAN countries. Three years have passed with no sign of this concern lessening. As THE INDONESIAN OBSERVER noted, the Indonesian House of Representatives had reason to declare that the United States made a mistake by hoping to direct PRC combat potential against the USSR. To the contrary, the PRC can turn its military potential southward.

Viewed from all aspects, the U.S. vice president has been assigned the task of giving diplomatic justification to the planned U.S.-PRC military cooperation. PRC Defense Minister Zhang Aiping is expected to arrive next June in the United States, where he will approve a new list of weapons. This is causing difficulties for U.S. relations with ASEAN through normal diplomatic channels. U.S. Vice President Bush is probably assigned to help overcome these difficulties, which are considerable, because the United States is also trying to establish cooperation between the Pentagon and ASEAN.

What has always been invented as a pretext by the U.S. mass media is the so-called SRV threat. In Washington's view, its basic policy is to carry out efforts to push ASEAN toward militarization. Such a threat does exist in Indochina. It does not, however, come from the SRV, but from the PRC, which recently launched armed provocations along its border with the SRV. The United States is first of all interested in these developments.

Common U.S.-PRC actions against Indochinese countries were discussed during President Ronald Reagan's Beijing visit. Did this not prove that Washington and Beijing had something to do with efforts to preserve theaters of tension in Southeast Asia? Given the instability in Southeast Asia, Washington is trying to step up the U.S. military presence in the region, where two world oceans converge. Pressure on some ASEAN members to use U.S. weapons represents one way to achieve this target. In this connection, it is worth noting the case of Thailand, to which Washington continues to increase military assitance annually. The assistance will total $110 million in the next fiscal year. The sale of a squadron of sophisticated U.S. fighter-bombers to Bangkok was discussed during the recent visit to Washington by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

In expanding its sphere of military influence, the United States is trying to put some functions on the shoulders of its Asian partners. For instance, it has turned Japan, which is responsible for patrolling the Pacific zone up to 1,000 miles from the Japanese archipelago, into a policeman of the region. The visit to Japan by U.S. Vice President George Bush once again showed why Washington was wooing Japan.

In view of the interest of the U.S. Administration in preserving tension in Southeast Asia, the U.S. vice president will presumably use his visit to Indonesia to provoke ASEAN into a confrontation with the Indochinese countries. Like Beijing, Washington has been trying by all means to hamper the growing tendency toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. All this shows that the U.S.-PRC rapprochement in no way represent a long-term factor for stability in Asia, which is what Washington has been trying to convince its partners of in discussions conducted by high-level roving Washington envoys.

ASEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS DIFFER OVER KAMPUCHEA

LD121053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 May 84

[Report by correspondent Aleksandr Fedonin, from Jakarta]

[Text] An unscheduled meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers was held in the Indonesian capital. Taking part were the heads of the diplomatic departments of Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore, and Brunei. Although the agenda of the meeting was not officially announced, the Indonesian press reports that the foreign ministers discussed the outcome of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja's talks in Moscow, examined the outcome of the visits to Indonesia and Thailand of SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, and discussed the agenda of the annual conference of ASEAN foreign ministers to be held in Jakarta at the beginning of July.

Mochtar Kusumaatmaja noted the positive character of his visit to the Soviet Union. During the talks, he said, the sides advocated continuation of the search for ways to solve Southeast Asian problems. Mochtar Kusumaatmaja reported at the press conference that the ASEAN foreign ministers noted the need for a continuation of dialogue between Indonesia and Vietnam.

On the whole, however, the Jakarta meeting did not justify the hopes pinned on it. The ASEAN foreign ministers, as is clear from a report for the press, did not turn out to be in a position to reply constructively to the proposals of the Indochina states. The paper SINAR HARAPAN cites the words of Mochtar Kusumaatmaja in this connection about the ASEAN countries sticking to the familiar viewpoint on the so-called Kampuchean problem and taking a wait-and-see attitude. In the opinion of observers, this is mainly connected with differences on this question within ASEAN. It is no secret that Washington exerts powerful pressure on the ASEAN states in an attempt to force them to maintain their hardline position and continue to support the Kampuchean counterrevolution.

LAOS HITS ASEAN COMMUNIQUE'S 'ATTACK' ON SRV

LD141639 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Vientiane May 14 TASS -- The Foreign Ministry of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos today issued a statement exposing fabrications on the situation in Southeast Asia made by representatives of some Asian nations during the recent ASEAN foreign ministers' conference.

Attacks against Vietnam, contained in the final communique of the conference are totally unjustified. They show that some ASEAN countries are following in the wake of U.S. and Chinese foreign policy, the statement says.

It is well known that tensions on Thai-Kampuchean border are being preserved thanks to the presence of Pol Pot men and other Khmer reactionaries on Thai territory, who act on Beijing's instructions.

Traitors of the Kampuchean people stage provocations against Kampuchea in an attempt to hinder the advancement of the Kampuchean revolution. The United States and China are fully responsible for the actions by the counter-revolutionary Khmer emigrants.

Laos fully backs the clear-cut stance of Kampuchea and Vietnam on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Kampuchea, advanced at a summit conference of the three Indochina countries.

Laos, says its Foreign Ministry statement, positively assesses the desire for talks with the Indochina countries and peaceful solution of regional problems expressed at the ASEAN foreign ministers' conference. Laos will do its best to remove any obstacles in the way of a dialogue and facilitate the transformation of Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

PRK FORCES ROUT POL POTISTS, GAIN BORDER CONTROL

PM111429 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 May 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Pol Potists Routed"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 May -- Plans of the forces of imperialism and hegemonism have failed, plans to create regions controlled by Pol Pot supporters and other reactionary Khmer groupings -- the notorious "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea" -- on the territory of People's Kampuchea. Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army units, with the support of Vietnamese volunteers, have routed the Pol Potists, reliably defending the motherland's sovereignty and territory integrity, says a communique issued here by the PRK Ministry of National Defense.

Reaction, relying on China's help and with the Thai authorities' connivance, was trying to consolidate major military bases in the Kampuchean-Thai border region so as to use them as a bridgehead for subversive activity against the PRK.

As the communique notes, the PRK Armed Forces together with Vietnamese volunteers inflicted a series of mighty blows from 27 December through 15 April on Pol Pot gangs trying to penetrate PRK territory. As a result of the operation, more than 4,500 bandits were put out of action and a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military equipment, mainly Chinese-made, was seized. The channels through which the reactionaries were infiltrating from Thailand into PRK terriroty have been eliminated. Now all the republic's border regions are under the full control of the People's Revolutionary Army.

BRIEFS

COOPERATION PROGRAM WITH KAMPUCHEA -- An intergovernmental program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Kampuchea for the next 2 years was signed today. It envisages an increase in the exchange of specialists and creative arts collectives. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 14 May 84 LD]

ROMANOV LEAVES MOSCOW FOR 'FRIENDLY' CSSR VISIT

LD141949 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- Grigoriy Romanov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today left Moscow for Prague on a friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Communist Party Central Committee of Czechoslovakia.

He was seen off at the airport by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Kruchina, administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Rakhmanin, first deputy chief of a department, and other responsible staff of the CPSU Central Committee.

USSR CONGRATULATES CSSR ON NATIONAL DAY

PM091215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, to Comrade Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government.

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the CSSR's National Day and the 39th anniversary of the liberation of your country from the fascist occupiers, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers, and all the Soviet people send you and, through you, the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government of the CSSR and all the fraternal Czechoslovak people, cordial greetings and best wishes.

The memorable spring of 1945 brought the Czechoslovak people long-awaited freedom and national independence; it began a new chapter in their history; it opened the way for fundamental social transformations and social progress. In the past decades, the working people of Czechoslovakia, under the CPCZ's leadership, have achieved outstanding results in building a new society, in developing their economy, science, and culture.

Czechoslovakia has become a socialist state and one of the foremost economically-advanced countries of the world. Because of its active and principled foreign policy, the CSSR has won deserved authority in the international arena. It makes a significant contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, to implementing the coordinated foreign policy of the socialist states, and to increasing the efficacy of cooperation in CEMA.

Socialist Czechoslovakia, which is a firm element of the Warsaw Pact, is doing everything, along with the other fraternal countries, to ensure that in the current international situation, which has become complicated through the fault of imperialism, the threat of nuclear war is averted and peace is preserved. In the Soviet Union, we note with deep satisfaction that the truly fraternal relations between the CPSU and CPCZ, between our countries and nations, based on the unswerving principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, are being consolidated and developed fruitfully in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, whose 14th anniversary we are now celebrating.

Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship is a great achievement of the nations of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia; it reliably serves to consolidate the international positions of socialism and to strengthen peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

We wish you, dear friends, all Communists and working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia happiness, prosperity, and further success in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and in building a developed socialist society.

[signed] CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers

CSSR GREETS CHERNENKO, TIKHONOV ON VICTORY DAY

PM091225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 1984 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report]

[Text] To Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

To Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers,

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the USSR's historical victory over Hitlerite fascism and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people, warm comradely greetings and the most cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Government, the Czechoslovak people and on our own behalf. The heroism of the Soviet people and its glorious Army, which triumphed over the fascist aggressor 39 years ago and brought freedom to the Czechoslovak people and other peoples of Europe, will forever remain in the memory of mankind. It is with deep gratitude that we remember the sacrifices which the peoples of the USSR made for the sake of the salvation of mankind from fascism. We bow before the undying memory of more than 140,000 Soviet heroes who laid down their lives during the liberation of our homeland. The victorious national liberation struggle of the Czechoslovak people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia opened the way for the building of a new society in our homeland. In carrying out the socialist construction, our people have always drawn strength and confidence from friendship, alliance and cooperation with the USSR. The unshakable foundation of these relations is the unity of ideas, views and aims between our Communist Parties based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

In the spirit of the 1970 Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between Czechoslovakia and the USSR, we shall continue to exert every effort for the further deepening of mutual relations in which we see a guarantee for the peaceful development of our homeland. We highly respect the successes achieved by the Soviet people, led by the Leninist Communist Party, in implementing the conclusions of the 26th CPSU Congress. We fully support the principled foreign policy of the USSR, its peace initiatives, and proposals delivered by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the USSR Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, which indicate realistic ways toward the relaxation of international tension, averting the nuclear threat, and securing a peaceful future for mankind in the current complex international situation, exacerbated by the aggressive U.S. ruling circles. In close unity with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, Czechoslovakia will continue to actively participate in the joint struggle for peace and progress in the world, contribute toward strengthening the cohesion and consolidating the defense capability of the Warsaw Pact states, and developing all-around cooperation of the CEMA countries.

On this significant day in the lives of the peoples of our two countries, we wholeheartedly wish you, dear comrades, Soviet Communists and the fraternal Soviet people, new successes in the work for the efflorescence of the USSR, in the struggle for the triumph of the ideals of peace, socialism, and progress throughout the world.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR

Lubomir Strougal, premier of the CSSR Government

GRISHIN RECEIVES HUNGARIAN DELEGATION IN MOSCOW

LD141533 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow City Committee of the CPSU, today received a delegation of the Budapest City Committee of the MSZMP led by Comrade Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, which is now in Moscow. Taking part in the conversation was the ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, Rajnai.

GDR'S KRENZ WRITES VICTORY DAY ARTICLE

PM140620 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 May 84 First Edition p 4

[Article by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee "Peace Came With Victory Day"]

[Text] Berlin -- During this month of May, in the 35th year of the GDR's existence, we recall with particular gratitude the victory of the Soviet Union and its glorious Armed Forces over Hitlerite fascism.

We are now entering the 40th year since that event of world-historic importance when the sons of Red October hoisted the victory banner above the Reichstag building in Berlin. This marked the beginning of a new stage in world history: No event since the Great October Socialist Revolution has had a greater impact on mankind's destiny than the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War. The USSR, which bore the main burden of the anti-Hitlerite coalition's struggle, gave peace to the world. Thanks to the Soviet Union, it has been possible to avoid the repetition of the fatal cycle of "war, peace, war" in Europe, and the new generations have not had to experience the calamities of war for 39 years in succession now.

The Soviet Union's peace mission will remain in the peoples' memory forever, convincingly proving that the world's first socialist state is at the same time also the first state of true freedom and real humanity. The USSR's socialist social system has stood the most difficult test of time and has proved its superiority over imperialism.

By their victory over Hitlerite fascism, the Soviet Union and its glorious Army opened the way to a bright future for many peoples. The GDR, too, was born. May 1945 was the beginning of the realization of the ideals for which generations of the best representatives of our people had fought and suffered. The revolutionary transformations which have been effected on the GDR's soil since that time are in keeping with the spirit of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. The people of the GDR had learned their lesson from history, and under the leadership of the SED, availed themselves of the opportunity offered them to make a new beginning. The GDR is a strong bulwark of peace and socialism in the center of Europe. Our republic's working people spare no effort to continue advancing successfully along the socialist path, implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress.

The GDR's characteristic present-day features are political stability, a dynamically developing economy, and consistent unity between its economic and social policy, which serve the well-being of the republic's population. Only 2 years ago, when the elections to the people's local representative bodies took place on 6 May, over 12 million GDR citizens voted for the consistent continuation of the SED policy aimed at ensuring the people's well-being and peace. National Front candidates won a total of 99.88 percent of the votes. The election result reflects the firm unity of the party, state, and people.

From the very beginning of the establishment and development on German soil of the state of workers and peasants, our policy has been inseparably linked with the policy of Lenin's party and country. The GDR's successful development is unthinkable without the might and influence of the USSR and without its disinterested assistance and support.

The Thaelmann tradition of indestructible friendship with the Soviet Union is very much alive in the GDR. Our peoples are allies, cofighters, and friends forever. Nobody and nothing can separate them. Indeed, it is possible to say that the alliance with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist states is a powerful factor of political stability in Europe and throughout the world. It is an alliance of a completely new type, unprecedented in history. It rests on the same socioeconomic and political foundations, the shared ideology of Marxism-Leninism, common communist objectives and interests, and proletarian, socialist internationalism. It encompasses all spheres of our life.

There is tremendous flow of trade between our countries: Our national economies are increasingly closely interwoven, together we are building oil and gas pipelines and various industrial prjects. More than 16,000 GDR citizens have received their education in the USSR since 1951. Shoulder to shoulder, our armies stand guard over pace. German-Soviet friendship has become part of everyday socialist life.

In the early seventies, the 8th SED Congress opened a new stage in the GDR's social development. Comrade Erich Honecker described this process as follows: "Our path, its results, and experience confirm the main lesson of history: Relations with the Soviet Union and the CPSU were, are, and will remain the decisive criterion of loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

The 7 October 1975 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance gave new impetus to our alliance, which is proving its worth every day. On the basis of this treaty, multifaceted cooperation is developing in all spheres today to mutual advantage. The visit to the USSR in May 1983 of the GDR party and state delegation headed by Comrade Erich Honecker showed once again that the firm combat cooperation between the CPSU and the SED decidedly forms the basis of our alliance.

We are celebrating the present holiday in a situation where the United States and its NATO allies have started deploying new U.S. missiles in West Europe against the will of the majority of peoples. As a result of this, for the first time since the end of World War II, the danger arises that -- despite all verbal assurances to the contrary -- war against the USSR could again be unleashed from the territory of the FRG. The insult to the memory of the fallen and to the losses which the Soviet Union had to bear as a result of the fascist aggression lies in the fact that official Bonn has now assumed the role of the driving force in the deployment of U.S. first-strike weapons in West Europe!

The world's peoples are more clearly aware than ever of who is constantly creating new dangers and putting up new obstacles in the path toward peace. It is aggressive U.S. forces which -- despite their hypocritical peace-loving rhetoric -- continue to gamble on the policy of military force and strive for military superiority by every means available, stopping at nothing in their illegal attempts to impose their own notions about life upon other peoples.

It is those people in the West who are developing ever more sophisticated weapons systems and stockpiling chemical weapons, and who have long been working on an unheard-of program for the militarization of space. It is those people who, under cover of affected readiness for talks, continue to aggressively pursue the mirage of superiority and who are trying systematically and at any cost, to disrupt the prevailing correlation of forces which form the basis of peace throughout the world.

No mountains of anticommunist lies, no anti-Soviet campaign, and no gibberish about "the threat from the East" can overshadow the truth that the Soviet Union and peace are inseparably linked and that the existence of the USSR is a decisive precondition for the realization of all peoples' desire for a stable peace.

From Lenin's Decree on Peace onward, Soviet Communists, aware of their great responsibility for the fate of all mankind, have persistently steered the course of peaceful coexistence. This is a direct, principled path which is not subject to any fluctuations due to short-term expediency. New evidence of this is the recent initiatives for disarmament and detente put forward by our dear friend and comrade, K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium The GDR resolutely supports these proposals, which are based on the Prague Declaration and the Moscow joint statement of the fraternal socialist countries' leading representatives. We also firmly believe, as Comrade Chernenko emphasized when addressing the Moscow Serp i Molot plant working people, that peace can be preserved and that it is possible to bring about a change in the development of events, away from confrontation and toward detente.

In conditions of the current extremely exacerbated international class antagonism, the paramount objective of the GDR's foreign and defense policy continues to be -- together with the Soviet Union -- to avert a nuclear catastrophe, stop the arms race, eliminate the danger of a military confrontation, and return to detente. This is the only realistic path toward normalizing the most dangerous situation which has arisen since World War II, through the fault of the United States and its NATO partners, and toward reviving an atmosphere of trust and mutually advantageous cooperation.

As Comrade E. Honecker noted at the 7th SED Central Committee Plenum, the GDR will continue to do all in its power to ensure the preservation of peace both now and for future generations. The threat of war must never again come from German soil. For this reason, our people unequivocally demand that no new missiles be deployed in West Europe and that systems already installed be removed. That is, that the situation which existed prior to the deployment of U.S. missiles be restored. Along these lines the GDR conducts a dialogue with all responsible politicians who, like us, are guided by reason and good will.

At the same time, nobody can doubt that the German state of workers and peasants will always fulfill its Warsaw Treaty alliance obligations. As was again most emphatically demonstrated by the recent visit to the USSR of a GDR military delegation, the firm brotherhood in arms between our National People's Army and the glorious Armed Forces of the Soviet Union has reached an extremely high level.

Our population reacted with understanding to the retaliatory measures adopted on the GDR's territory to maintain military equilibrium. It is known that, if it is a matter of ensuring peace, the GDR consistently takes the necessary steps. In response to the dangers created by the United States and its NATO partners, our country's citizens are fully determined to continue to strengthen their socialist motherland politically, economically, and militarily. They proceed here from the experience which shows that a powerful socialist society is a most important precondition for continued peace. Here patriotic duty and international responsibility merge into one. The socialist community countries' peace policy, which rests on firm material and military foundations, serves the fundamental interests of all mankind.

The creative upsurge in the GDR is manifested in the working people's numerous initiatives. Their aim is to turn the year of the GDR's 35th jubilee into the most successful year of our entire era of worker-peasant power. In the first quarter of the current year, national income already increased by 5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year, the net output of industry increased by 7.3 percent, labor productivity rose by 6.3 percent, and the plan for the production of industrial goods was exceeded by almost M1.1 billion. In agriculture, state purchases of livestock for slaughter increased by 11.6 percent and of milk by 8.8 percent.

The economic strategy aimed at production intensification, adopted by the 10th SED Congress, is proving its worth as a strategy of constant national economic growth. It has become obvious that our country will be able to increase its production and national income for a long time to come, while at the same time reducing the consumption of energy, raw materials, and materials. Our socialist society now has sufficient spiritual potential and material resources to enable it to couple with increasing efficiency the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution with the advantages of socialism for the good of the people, thus ensuring labor productivity growth.

Economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union has always been of vital importance for the GDR's successful progress along this path. In the future, this interchange will be developed to become even more fruitful for both states. The main trends of our cooperation have been outlined for the period through 1990, and in the most important spheres even up to the end of the century. Even at present, 80 percent of the tasks in the development of science and technology in the GDR under the state plan are implemented through direct contacts with our Soviet partners. The overall volume of commodity turnover between our countries will reach R14 billion in 1984. The USSR's share of the GDR's foreign trade totals 38 percent.

The celebrations of the upcoming 35th anniversary of the GDR are inseparably linked with the historic victory over Hitlerite fascism and with our indestructible friendship with the land of Lenin.

In our state of workers and peasants, we are marking the Day of Liberation from Hitlerite fascism with the firm conviction that, in alliance with the USSR, we will be able to do everything to ensure peace and the prosperity of our peoples. For the sake of this, our fraternal countries' working people are implementing the decisions of the 10th SED and 26th CPSU Congresses with creativity and initiative.

Victory Day, Liberation Day will always be a shared holiday for our peoples. The GDR's people, like all progressive mankind, welcomed with satisfaction Comrade K.U. Chernenko's words: "June 1941 will never be repeated. Any aggressor will meet with immediate retribution. Let this be known to all -- our friends and our adversaries alike."

In the persistent, intensive struggle to ensure peace, the GDR will always be the Soviet people's reliable ally.

IZVESTIYA DESCRIBES WORK OF POLISH WAR VETERANS

PM081034 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 4 May 1984 in its Morning Edition carries on page 5 a 1,400-word Warsaw dispatch by own correspondent L. Toporkov entitled "Members of the Ryazan Veterans' Club" and carried under the "Far and Near" rubric. The report recalls the formation of the Tadeusz Kosciuszko First Polish Infantry Division at Ryazan in the spring of 1943. Toporkov describes in detail the career of Colonel Antoni Jambrozinski, Retired, one of the early graduates of the Ryazan officers' school which trained commanders for the Polish People's Army. Jambrozinski, chairman of the "Ryazantsy" club in Warsaw for officers of the Polish Army Reserve, describes a recent "congress" of "Ryazantsy" members in Zegrze, near Warsaw, in the following terms:

"There are many of us, not only in Warsaw, but also in Krakow, Wroclaw, Kielce, Poznan, and Gdynia. The congress could not pass without reminiscences, of course. We are proud that the 'Ryazantsy' graduates include W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers; F. Siwicki, national defense minister; General Z. Nowak, General M. Obiedzinski, and Admiral L. Janczysyn, deputy national defense ministers; W. Otiwa and C. Piotrowski, both ministers; and many other prominent figures of the Polish People's Republic."

After describing the wartime exploits involving graduates of the Ryazan school, Toporkov continues:

"The 'Ryazantsy' club does a great deal of social and educational work, particularly among young workers and students. Young people view the veterans as principled and courageous people with firm character tempered in the struggle for a socialist Poland.

"At the difficult hour of trials, when counterrevolution raised its head again -- although in a different guise, it is true -- the 'Ryazantsy' Club members were the first to speak out publicly in support of the actions of the Military Council of National Salvation. I read their statement published the day after the introduction of martial law in the country. It was entitled: All for the Salvation of the Fatherland! With good reason, General Florian Siwicki, honorary chairman of the 'Ryazantsy' club, sent his combat comrades his gratitude 'for work during martial law.' Veterans appeared in schools, at plants, and among servicemen, exposing the perfidious plans of the 'Solidarity' extremists disguised behind blatant demagoguery, and explaining party policy in the complex situation that had taken shape.

They have always felt that they are fighters and political workers who are incapable of retiring. The 'Ryazantsy' members consider it their duty to meet regularly with students of Warsaw's No 11 School, which is under their patronage, and to whose museum they have presented some Ryazan soil brought from the banks of the Oka River. It has become traditional to go with the children to visit the sites of past battles and plant trees there. After work, sitting by the fire, the veterans not only recall the past, but also discuss the problems of the present, still difficult times, and exert skillful influence on the young people's hearts and minds. They are aware that the ideological frontline now runs through the hearts of the younger generation and that those hearts cannot be allowed to be poisoned by alien ideals and cynicism. The veterans educate the young people in a spirit of internationalism and loyalty to the traditions of Polish-Soviet friendship and fraternity.

"This great work receives high social recognition. The capital's people's council recently awarded the 'Ryazantsy' club the gold medal of honor 'for services to Warsaw.'

The 'Ryazantsy' members are now preparing actively for Victory Day -- a big and, for them, sacred holiday. For many of them, there is an exciting trip ahead to Ryazan -- the city of their anxious and unforgettable youth. Antoni Jambrozinski, Colonel Adam Koniewicz and Colonel Jan Sobotki, both retired, Halina Bielawska-Pietkiwicz, the 'girl in the poster.' [reference to wartime recruiting poster] and other veterans are packing their bags...

"Bon voyage, and many happy meetings on the banks of the Oka!"

"REVANCHIST' LETTER CAMPAIGN AGAINST POLAND HIT

LD120635 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 10 May 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Eduard Mnatsakanov; announcer-read report]

[Text] According to reports in the Polish press, the so-called black pigeons from the West have been descending upon Poland more and more often of late. These black pigeons have nothing in common with feathered friends; on the contrary, they are the opposite of friends, or to be more exact, enemies. The black pigeons are the stream of letters sent to Polish citizens from the FRG filled with filthy slander and threats.

The contents of the letters are amazingly standard: calls for sabotage, opposition to decisions made by the Polish authorities, and renunciation of any activities whatsoever on lands which, as the authors of the letters assure, sooner or later, it does not matter when, will depart Poland and become part of a greater Germany.

Here is the stereotype appendage to the letters Polish peasants in the western regions of the country receive: Everyone who acquires land with the aim of setting up or expanding farms on land that have been governed by the Polish state since 1945 must reckon with the fact that in the future, he himself, his son or grandson will have to return the land to the Germans without any right to compensation.

The question that arises is how the West Germans who send such provocative messages know the exact names and addresses of Polish citizens. It turned out that it is not necessary to know all this. It is enough for a West German to go to any newspaper stand and buy an envelope containing a written letter with the address of the Polish recipient already printed on it. All that remains for him to do is to put down the address of the sender, that is his own address, and to drop the letter, the contents of which he might not have even read, in the nearest mailbox. All this fun only costs .5 DM.

Thus, we are dealing with a centralized operation conceived on a wide scale organized for all appearances by the so-called Ministry of Inner-German Relations headed by that open revanchist, Windelen. The revanchists, of course, will never see the Polish lands that have been washed with the blood of millions of Polish citizens, and Soviet and Polish soldiers. The black pigeons, RZECZPOSPOLITA says, are treated in our country like the ravings of incurably sick people. But, who has given the revanchist rabble the right to interfere so brazenly in the internal affairs of a sovereign socialist state? Why are the official Bonn authorities not only not stopping, but on the contrary, encouraging this shameful activity in every way? Can it be that Bonn does not know that the postwar setup in Europe has a final and irreversible character, that it has been sealed with many treaties signed by the FGG, too. It does know, of course. Facts show, however, that the present Bonn leaders have made it a rule to put their hands on their hearts when talking abut their noble love of peace, but in practical deeds to complicate and poison the international atmosphere as much as they can, just as the present residents of the White House are doing.

BRIEFS

BULGARIA'S STANISHEV HONORED -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples. This award is for services in the development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and Soviet peoples and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 10 May 84 LD]

CHERNENKO RECEIVES PCP'S ALVARO CUNHAL

PM140943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 84 First Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Meeting of Comrades K.U. Chernenko and A. Cunhal"]

[Text] General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Konstantin Chernenko 11 May had a meeting with General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal, now in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee.

Informing Alvaro Cunhal of the CPSU's key tasks at the present stage, Konstantin Chernenko emphasized that to strengthen the country's economy, to ensure its all-around progress, to further improve the material and cultural standards of the people, and to ensure sufficient and reliable defenses of the motherland are considered by the party to be its most important domestic and also internationalist tasks.

We have for that the most reliable grounds -- the cohesion of the people around the party, the firm resolve of the Soviet people to accomplish practical deeds and to work for a constructive solution of the arising tasks.

The CPSU is aware of the whole danger of the present-day situation created in the world by imperialism's actions,said Konstantin Chernenko. The deployment in Europe of American nuclear missiles, U.S. actions in Central America and the Middle East, support by the Reagan administration of aggressive actions by Pretoria racists in southern Africa, the transfer of the arms race to outer space -- these are examples of Washington's adventurist policy which continues aggravating the situation.

The Communists, however, are realists. They clearly see the negative aspects of the present state of affairs, and they also see that the rebuff to imperialism's actions is becoming ever more powerful. As for the CPSU, it views its international duty as actively pressing for consolidation of peace, for the return to detente, while simultaneously giving a befitting rebuff to imperialism's aggressive actions.

We display solidarity with those who fight against reaction and imperialism. Both these tasks are closely interconnected, and we think that for communists, deviation from either would be a break from their basic principles.

In the opinon of both parties, the main task now is to step up actions aimed at prevention of the threat of nuclear war. Representatives of many and diverse political forces are now coming out for attainment of that lofty aim. But the Communists, representatives of the most active,creative force of present-day mankind -- the working class -- come out as the most concistent fighters for saving mankind. The struggle for peace and the struggle for social progress, in defense of the interests of the working people, are most closely linked.

Alvaro Cunhal highly appraised the CPSU's activities aimed at perfecting developed socialism and a consistent policy of peace and internationalist solidarity, which the land of the soviets conducts in the international scene.

The PCP general secretary spoke of the state of affairs in Portugal -- the offensive on the important democratic gains of the Portuguese people as a result of the April revolution, the deep socioeconomic crisis, and Portugal's growing dependence on the United States, NATO, and international imperialism -- which lead to the sharpening of social and political struggle.

The Portuguese Communists, relying on the decisons of the 10th PCP Congress, wage a persistent struggle for the democratic alternative -- for the vital interests of the working people, for the preservation of the gains of the April revolution, for the country's national independence, for peace and mutually beneficial cooperation with all peoples. The PCP firmly stands against expansion of Portugal's participation in NATO, against the use of Portuguese territory as a base for hostile and aggressive actions against other peoples, and stands in favor of preventing deployment and transportation of nuclear weapons on Portuguese territory.

Konstantin Chernenko expressed the CPSU's invariable solidarity with the selfless struggle of the Portuguese Communists and wished them successes in their difficult and lofty struggle.

Konstantin Chernenko and Alvaro Cunhal reaffirmed the two parties' solidarity with the participants in the massive antiwar movement, with the fighters for democracy and for the independence and sovereignty of their countries, against neocolonialism, racism, and fascism, and against the imperialist policy of diktat, threats, and interventions.

The striving of the CPSU and the PCP in every way to promote the development of equal and mutually beneficial Soviet-Portuguese relations, and the expansion and strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the USSR and Portugal were expressed during the conversation.

The meeting's participants, highly appreciating the relations of fraternal friendship and mutual solidarity between the CPSU and the PCP, reaffirmed the determination of the Soviet and Portuguese Communists to strengthen unity and to broaden mutual fruitful cooperation on the basis of the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, and assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

GENSCHER TO VISIT USSR 'SECOND HALF OF MAY'

LD102039 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- Deputy Federal Chancellor, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher will come to the Soviet Union for a visit in the second half of May at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

COMPARISON OF REPORT ON REAGAN-GENSCHER TALKS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 10 May carries on page 5 of its First Edition a report on the talks held in Washington between President Reagan and FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, as part of Genscher's working visit to the United States. The PRAVDA report, headlined "Empty Rhetoric," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 9 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, under the subhead "East-West Relations Discussed," revealing the following variations:

Page G 1, paragraph one. line one, PRAVDA dateline reads "9 May" instead of "8 May"

Paragraph two, line one, PRAVDA reads: . . . a statement asserting demogogically that "the West . . . (adding word "demagogically")

Same paragraph, line three, PRAVDA reads: ...resorted to this empty "peace-loving" rhetoric shamelessly, despite the fact: ...(supplying additional words)

Same paragraph, last line, PRAVDA reads: ...the first step."

As is known, the Soviet Union's stance is clear and unambiguous -- the possibility of resuming nuclear arms talks could arise if the American side eliminates the obstacles it has erected and restores the former situation.

Observers drew attention... (supplying additional paragraph)

KORNILOV SEES DANGER IN FRG ARMS PRODUCTION

LD141659 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

It transpires from reports coming in that the Western European Union -- an organization set up for the express purpose of involving West Germany in the system of Western military and political alliances -- intends shortly to lift the last restrictions on arms production imposed on West Germany by the 1954 Paris agreements.

It is not by chance that this step, which is contrary to the commitments assumed under the Potsdam accords to prevent the revival of German militarism, is planned at present, when Washington and NATO are speedily turning the territories of a number of West European NATO members, first and foremost West Germany, into launching sites for new U.S. first-strike weapons. The decision giving Bonn a free hand to produce new types of weaponry would mean a step towards the further total mobilization of Western Europe, which benefits those Washington strategists who already today view the European Continent as a potential theater of operations. Encouraging the militarization of West Germany, the "Reagan team" hopes further to enhance its influence in Bonn's foreign policy and at the same time to shift onto West Germany an even larger share of NATO's military spending.

The plans of the West German leaders are no secret either. It is common knowledge that the West German Bundeswehr is the strongest conventional army in Western Europe both in numbers and in other characteristics. Pressing for the complete lifting of restrictions on West German arms build-up, Bonn is thereby giving encouragement to the militarist forces in the country and seeking further to increase the Bundeswehr's proportion of NATO's armed forces. The West German military-industrial complex pins far-reaching plans on the lifting of these restrictions (as well as on the expansion of French-West German cooperation in the military field). The "arms tycoons" of West Germany would obviously like to become NATO's main suppliers of up-to-date conventional armaments "on a global scale". It is worthwhile noting in this context that, as the magazine STERN points out, there is virtually not a single major plant in West Germany that would not contribute to arms production today.

Observers draw attention to the fact that the plans to lift all restrictions on the West German arms build-up are being made at a time when the revanchist and militarist forces, openly advocating the breakdown of the European status quo and a "revision" of European borders, have become more active than ever before in West Germany, the government of which continues to follow in the wake of Washington's imperial foreign policy. The West German revanchist "Union of Exiles" alone has a membership of 2.5 million. There can hardly be any doubt that the green light to West Germany's comprehensive build-up can only give a boost to the sentiments of those forces, encouraged by Bonn, whose actions are prompted by revanchist and militarist ambitions.

In short, however you look at the plans to lift restrictions on the West German arms build-up, it is perfectly obvious that these plans are very dangerous! Their implementation would mean another blow at the foundations of peace and trust in Europe.

KOHL POLITICAL LINE CALLED DANGER TO PEACE

DW141043 Moscow in German to Germany 1600 GMT 10 May 84

[Valentin Sakharov commentary: "Chancellor Kohl About His General Political Line"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen: At the opening of the Christian Democratic Union [CDU] congress in Stuttgart, CDU Chairman Chancellor Helmut Kohl gave a speech -- a speech on principles. The main feature of this speech was not so much the fact that Mr Kohl went to great lengths to avoid many current problems involving economic and social policy, such as the concerns of the unemployed and those who have not yet been dismissed, wage conflicts in the FRG, and crises in the economy's leading industrial branches. Although we would have liked to have heard something about the CDU chairman's future policy in these fields, Mr Kohl obviously did not want to commit himself in front of this body, the CDU congress.

The main feature of Helmut Kohl's speech in Stuttgart was clearly what the chancellor and CDU chairman called his general political line. At the Stuttgart party congress, Mr Kohl formulated this as follows: We must unify Europe so that Germany can be unified. He said his goal is to achieve unity of the nation and to overcome the partition of Germany.

The question is, what is the Germany the chancellor and CDU chairman wants to create: The Germany within the 1848, 1871, 1937, or even 1939 borders? A similar question also applies to the so-called unity of the nation.

When blood and iron Chancellor Bismarck established his German Reich in 1871, the majority of Germans were excluded. Social democracy was suppressed by the law on socialists and Catholics were suppressed by the so-called struggle between creeds [kulturkampf]. Perhaps the chancellor and CDU chairman meant that Germany that lost World War II, a war intentionally unleashed by Adolf Hitler in the name of Germany after social democracy and the trade unions were destroyed and the churches suppressed.

Be that as it may, Mr Kohl is content at the moment to show that he intends to turn back the wheel of history. It is also obvious that the chancellor and CDU chairman fosters the illusion that he can find politicians in London, Rome, or Brussels who share his plans with regard to Greater Germany and would bring him to Berlin.

At the same time, Mr Kohl stressed in his speech in Stuttgart that his government would continue to promote deployment of U.S. intermediate-range first-strike weapons on FRG territory. Therefore, it is not surprising that the chancellor and CDU chief goes to great lengths to avoid commenting on the numerous Soviet initiatives to check the arms race and eliminate the danger of war.

In summary, the general political line pursued by the chancellor and CDU chairman endangers peace and does not offer initiatives for peaceful cooperation in Europe.

BERLIN JUBILEE, CLARK ATTENDANCE NOTED

LD141902 Moscow TASS in English 1321 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 14 TASS -- They in West Berlin are celebrating a strange "jubilee" -- an anniversary of the end of the so-called Berlin "blockade", or, to be more precise, as the newspaper DIE WAHRHEIT put it, of "self-blockade". A guest from overseas, the U.S. Secretary of the Interior William Clark has arrived for the "celebrations," Mai Podklyuchnikov, PRAVDA's correspondent in Berlin, writes.

It shall be recalled that the notorious "Berlin crisis" was instigated three and a half decades ago by the Western powers to kindle "cold war". At that time the USA, Britain and France set out to split Germany, to establish a separate state in the West and use it against the socialist countries. The separate monetary reform carried out in West Germany was a decisive step in creating an economic basis for the implementation of that plan. The authors of the plan decided not to confine themselves to West Germany and spread that reform to the western sectors of Berlin. Entry from them into the Soviet Zone was absolutely uncontrollable and there emerged the danger of large-scale monetary speculation, which could undermine the restoration of the economy in East Germany. The Soviet occupation authorities were forced to take countermeasures to defend the economy of the zone under their control.

But a blockade was out of the question. The Soviet Union was ready to supply the western part of the city with everything necessary, yet the Western powers rejected the Soviet proposal.

The artificially created "Berlin crisis" was aimed at building a propaganda foundation for the edifice of a North Atlantic bloc planned by the USA, the correspondent stresses.

But who and with what aim needed the propaganda outcry around that "jubilee"? The attendance of it by Clark, one of the masterminds of the policy of confrontation of the USA against the USSR, gives an answer to that question. The present American Administration is apparently unhappy about the normal situation in West Berlin and around it, which has been achieved due to the quadripartite agreement. Washington would like to revive in West Berlin the atmosphere of a "frontline city" and use it as an outpost of its crusade against socialism. It is with this aim that the old propaganda drums are again being beaten, M. Podklyuchnikov writes in conclusion.

FRG ACCUSED OF STAGING TRIAL AGAINST DKP MEMBER

LD101745 Moscow TASS in English 1222 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] West Berlin May 10 TASS -- A shameful judicial farce is being staged in West Berlin for two days. Hans Meister from Stuttgart (FRG), a postal service employee, has appeared before the West German Federal Administrative Court.

The very fact of a West German court carrying out its activities in West Berlin, i.e. in the territory which does not belong to the FRG, constitutes a flagrant violation of the four-power agreement on West Berlin. The charge brought against Hans Meister is nonsensical and absurd. His entire "guilt" is that he is a member of the German Communist Party [DKP], i.e. a legally functioning party, and was its candidate at the elections to the Bundestag and to local government bodies. It was precisely owing to this fact that the FRG's Ministry of Posts and Telegraph decided to label the employee as an "unreliable element" who is allgedly a "security risk" for the postal service, and staged the trial.

Thus how West German authorities with the aid of judicial bodies seek to intimidate the dissidents. A postal service employee with a more than 25-year-long record of irreproachable work has become another victim of the notorious anti-constitutional "bans on employment" practice.

SPAIN'S JUAN CARLOS CONTINUES TOUR OF USSR

Activities in Uzbekistan

LD131208 Moscow TASS in English 1155 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Tashkent May 13 TASS -- King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia who are staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit continue to familiarize themselves with the Soviet Republic of Uzbekistan.

A conversation was held this morning at the office of the President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Republic Akil Salimov in Tashkent.

"We are sincerely glad to see that you have shown great interest in our republic, its places of interest and accomplishments", Akil Salimov said, addressing the King of Spain Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofa. "The peoples of Uzbekistan, the same as all the people of the Soviet Union, feel profound respect for your country, its rich historic and cultural heritage, national traditions and customs, present-day achievements. We know that interest in the Soviet state and in the life of its peoples is growing in Spain as well."

"Peace is the greatest benefit of mankind, and we share your opinion expressed in Moscow to the effect that today peoples all over the world demand that their leaders take concrete steps towards a new era in which all the fears of military preparations experienced by people today would be forgotten forever."

"We hope that the staying in Uzbekistan will further consolidate your conviction in favor of a further development of cooperation and friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Spain", Salimov underlined.

"The queen and myself receive with deep gratitude this new expreasion of hospitality and consideration accorded to us from the very moment when we stepped on Soviet soil", King Juan Carlos I said. "We are very glad to stay today in this beautiful republic and enjoy the generous hospitality of the benevolent Uzbek people.

"For many centuries history has been leaving its mark on this land. Today your republic is a striking example of progress both in the productive and cultural spheres. Thanks to the network of man-made irrigation canals, you are among the biggest cotton producers on the world market. The accomplishments of your republic in astrakhan production make you the world's biggest astrakhan producer. Your republic is rich in coal, oil, copper, natural gas. Oil refineries and electrochemical plants have been built on your territory. You are in the lead in the manufacture of farm machinery.

"Tashkent, whose name was known as early as 2,000 years ago, is today one of the biggest cities of the Soviet Union, and for the one who visits it, it becomes clear what a high level you have reached by having been able to combine the traditional ages-long culture and the requirements of modernization and progress.

"Tashkent, a stone city, a strong city, which follows from the etymological analysis of this word, is creating a beautiful edifice of progress, which is convincingly proved by the existence of the Academy of Sciences of the Uzbek Republic with its research institutes, your university, your famous libraries.

"I should like to congratulate the whole of the Uzbek people on their great achievements in the development of this city and the republic in general, where the traces of the past and the striking evidence of the great future are equally impressive.

"Expressing heartfelt gratitude for the cordial welcome extended to us in the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, the Queen and myself say 'Rakhmat' which in your beautiful language stands for 'thank you'".

King Juan Carlos I, accompanied by officials, laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Queen Sofia visited the national museum of fine arts which possess a unique collection of works of art of various epochs and countries.

In the middle of the day the honored guests left for Samarkand.

Tashkent Report

GF131705 Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1600 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] King Juan Carlos of Spain and Queen Sofia, who are visiting the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, acquainted themselves with life in Uzbekistan today. King Juan Carlos visited Comrade Akil Salimov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Salimov briefed his guests on the unprecedented development achieved in the republic's economic and cultural spheres under Soviet sovereignty and on the struggle waged by workers in Uzbekistan for peace.

King Juan Carlos laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in [word indistinct] and later became familiar with sites of interest in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan. The king and queen visited the new rayons of the capital, the exhibition of the republic's economic products, the USSR People's Friendship Palace, and the Tashkent subway.

Spanish officials, including Jose Luis Xifra de Ocerin, the Spanish ambassador to the Soviet Union, accompanied King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia. Also accompanying them were Ivan Kalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Yuriy Fokin, secretary general of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Yuriy Vladimirovich Dubinin, the USSR ambassador to Spain.

The Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium gave a banquet in honor of King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia also travelled to Samarkand. The flags of Spain, the Soviet Union, and the Uzbek SSR were hoisted at Samarkand airport in honor of the guests. The guests acquainted themselves with the architectural aspects of the historic Samarkand city and with its newly established rayons.

Visit to Samarkand

LD131313 Moscow TASS in English 1234 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Samarkand May 13 TASS -- King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia who have been staying in the USSR on an official visit since Thursday continued today their tour of Central Asia.

By the air route connecting Tashkent with the southern regions of the republic which goes over the snow-covered mountain peaks and the valleys where orchards are in full bloom, the guests came to Samarkand -- the city which is as old as Rome. It was founded about 2,500 years ago.

King Juan Carlos I, Queen Sofia and other Spanish guests saw Gur-Emir -- the tomb of Timur, the mosque which bears the name of his wife Bibi-Khanym and the Registan architectural complex. It is connected with the names of the famous physician of ancient times Avicenna (ibn Sina), the poet Alisher Navoi, the astronomer Ulugbek who were known in Spain many centuries ago. Today the relics connected with these great scientists and poets are sacred to the Uzbek people.

Samarkand is not a museum of a city. It also has characteristic features of a modern city. It is a major industrial centre. Goods made in Samarkand are known in dozens of countries. The same as in ancient times, Samarkand is an important scientific centre. It has a number of scientific institutions which study mathematical and physical problems, work out new methods of the development of deserts and new construction techniques. Tens of thousands of students study at the university, the medical, agricultural and other institutes.

On the same day the honored guests left for Leningrad.

Tour of Leningrad

LD142136 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1418 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Leningrad 14 May TASS -- Today, after their arrival from Samarkand late in the evening yesterday, the king of Spain, Juan Carlos I, and Queen Sophia, who are making a trip through the USSR, toured Leningrad the country's second-largest city. The state flags of Spain, the Soviet Union, the RSFSR, and welcome banners in Spanish and Russian were hung out on streets and squares.

In the morning the king and queen attended mass at the Catholic church. King Juan Carlos I laid a wreath at the Piskarevskoye Memorial Cemetery, which contains the remains of more than half a million citizens who died in World War II. An honor guard of men of the Leningrad garrison was drawn up on the memorial field and the national anthems of both countries were played.

During their sight-seeing tour of the city, Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia visited the Hermitage, considered to be one of the world's best museums. Its collections contain more than three million works of art from antiquity to our days. The Spanish guests were welcomed by the Hermitage director, Academician Boris Piotrovskiy, a prominent authority on the history of the ancient Orient. He told the esteemed visitors about the works by El Greco, Velasquez, and Murillo kept at the museum. In 1972, the Hermitage received as a gift a portrait of actress Antonia Sarate by the great Francisco Goya. The king and queen saw this picture in the museum.

Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia also saw the gold treasury, which contains finds unearthed during archeological digs of Scythian mounds on Soviet territory.

The royal couple spent the afternoon in Petrodvorets, a real gem among Leningrad's suburbs. It enjoys the reputation of the capital of fountains -- hundres of crystal-pure water jets sparkle in parks on the shore of the Gulf of Finland in summertime. The great cascade of fountains is one of the chief sights of the palace and park ensemble, carefully preserved by the Soviet state. During the past war, Nazi invaders destroyed and plundered Petrodvorets. The town was restored after the war, although the restoration of the grand Peterhof Palace and other masterpieces of architecture is still going on. In the evening, Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia watched a performance at the academic opera and ballet theatre.

OFFICIAL LIBYAN PROTEST SENT TO U.S., UK

LD141447 Moscow TASS in English 0732 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Tripoli May 14 TASS -- Libya has sent official protests to the Governments of the United States and Britain against the anti-Libyan campaign being conducted by these countries, their participation in terroristic acts against that state, the JANA news agency reported. Relevant notes were presented to the Embassies of Belgium and Italy in Tripoli which represent interests of the United States and Britain in Libya.

A mammoth demonstration of protest against imperialist and reactionary designs with regard to Libyan Jamahiriyah was held in the center of the Libyan capital on Sunday. The participants in the manifestation stated their readiness to conduct resolute struggle against enemies of Libyan revolution, who, backed by imperialist circles, resort to subversive acts and terror in a bid to make the Libyan people give up the independent way of development they have chosen.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION PAYS VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD112254 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] The PFLP [Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine] delegation led by deputy secretary general of the front, Abu 'Ali Mustafa, which visited Moscow 5-11 May at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, had talks on the vital issues of the Mideast situation during their meetings with representatives of the Soviet public. The guests spoke about the conditions within the Palestinian resistance movement and of the heroic struggle waged by Palestinians in Israeli-occupied territories. The guests also spoke about measures being adopted by the Palestinian resistance movement to restore unity of ranks in the PLO on a progressive national basis opposed to imperialism.

The delegation thanked the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet state for their firm support of the Palestinian Arab people's struggle for their national rights against the intrigues of imperialism and Zionism in the Mideast. The Soviet side expressed confidence that the Palestinian nationalists will guarantee the PLO's active and effective role in the struggle against imperialism in the Mideast, by relying on the resolutions of the 16th session of the Palestine National Council and by their work in close alliance with all the national Arab progressive forces. The delegation was received at the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

IRAQI, IRANIAN REPORTS ON FIGHTING CITED

LD131935 Moscow TASS in English 1822 GMT 13 May 84

[Text] Baghdad May 13 TASS -- A communique of Iraq's Supreme Military Command says that in the past day hostilities were concentrated mainly east of the city of Basrah. In that sector of the Iran-Iraq front Iraq's land forces and helicopters were striking blows on the enemy positiors. Iranian troops also sustained casualties and lost equipment on the central and southern stretches of the front. The communique says that the Iranian artillery shelled the cities of Basrah, Mandali and Khanaqin. Loss of life and destruction was caused.

Nicosia May 13 TASS -- The news agency IRNA reports that Iran's artillery shelled yesterday the positions and concentrations of Iraqi forces on the southern stretch of the front. A number of Iraqi transport vehicles were destroyed. Weapon emplacements were suppressed. There were fierce exchanges of fire in the area of the Khoweyza marshes and west of the city of Qasr-e Shirin. It is reported that the Iraqi artillery was shelling Abadan.

GRISHIN ON RESULTS OF SUPREME SOVIET WORK

PM141351 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 18 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "The Party's Plans Must Be Fulfilled. Meeting of the Moscow City CPSU Organization Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the aktiv of the Moscow City CPSU organization was held yesterday in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. The results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum and the tasks of the Moscow City CPSU organization stemming from the plenum decisions and the propositions and conclusions contained in the speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, were discussed.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, delivered a report at the aktiv meeting.

The meeting was addressed by T.G. Ivanova, first secretary of Kalininskiy Raykom; T.N. Bokareva, teacher at the No 431 school; A.P. Averchenko, chairman of Perovskiy Rayispolkom; N.N. Shcherbakova, weaver at the Trekhgornaya Manufaktura combine; Ye.I. Moiseyev, party committee secretary at the I.A. Likhachev Motor Vehicle Plant; and M.I. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

The aktiv meeting adopted a resolution.

The meeting participants adopted a greetings letter addressed to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of teh CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The aktiv meeting was attended by members and candidate members of Moscow Gorkom Bureau; G.S. Strizhev, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department, N.A. Petrovichev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education; senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee and Moscow Obkom; and the leaders of a number of ministries and departments.

As you know, V.V. Grishin said, the routine plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was held 10 April this year. The plenum examined and approved CPSU Central Committee Politburo proposals on organizational and other questions connected with the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation. The plenum discussed the basic guidelines of the reform of general educational and vocational schools. The report on this question was delivered by Comrade M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those present, delivered an important speech at the plenum.

The plenum adopted relevant resolutions, which have been published in the press. It expressed full support for the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech, and proposed that they form the basis of the activity of party, soviet, and economic organs, public organizations, and labor collectives.

The Central Committee plenum proceeded in an atmosphere which reflected the unity and cohesion of our party's supreme organ, thus testifying to the CPSU's strength and power and its readiness to resolve new tasks in the interests of the Soviet people and of the cause of peace and communism.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum was a major political event in the life of our party and country. It discussed topical tasks, which by their nature relate to the first stage of communist formation, and are an integral part of the party's work to improve developed socialism. The subject of discussion was the further economic and sociopolitical development of the USSR, the molding of new generations of Soviet people, the broad development of mass initiative and creativity, and the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums.

After the plenum concluded its work, the first session of the newly elected Supreme Soviet was held 11-12 April. In accordance with the Central Committee plenum proposals, it elected the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was unanimously and with great enthusiasm elected chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This was a recognition of Comrade K.U. Chernenko's enormous merit and prestige as an outstanding figure of our party and state, a staunch fighter for communism and peace, and a tested leader of the Leninist type. The Communists and working people of Moscow ardently congratulate Comrade K.U. Chernenko on his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and wish him health and much success in his work.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have met with the full approval of the party and the Soviet people, including Moscow's Communists and working people. This is a vivid indication of the Soviet people's unanimous support for the political course and the practical activity of the CPSU and its Central Committee.

Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the CPSU Central Committee plenum, V.V. Grishin continued, is of great sociopolitical and ideological significance for the successful implementation of the party's general line. Its propositions and conclusions are mobilizing the party and the Soviet people to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress in all spheres of the country's political, economic, social, and public life. The speech defines the main avenues of the elaboration of the 12th 5-Year Plan and the prospects for the next decades, and sets the tasks involved in the preparation of the next, 27th, CPSU Congress.

In connection with the 1st session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation, Comrade K.U. Chernenko discussed questions of improving socialist democracy and our society's entire political system. He addressed the question of the all-around improvement of the activity of the soviets -- the political cornerstone of the USSR and a powerful implement of socialist construction.

V.V. Grishin then spoke in detail about the main tasks set out in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech and about the measures which must be adopted to resolve them.

He emphasized in particular that at the first session of the newly elected USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, held 13 April, the tasks of the soviets of people's deputies on implementation of the CPSU Central Committee's April Plenum decisions were defined. Comrade K.U. Chernenko, addressing the session, discussed questions of the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet and republic and local soviets of people's deputies.

In connection with the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speeches relating to questions of the work of the soviets, V.V. Grishin continued, the city party organization is faced with great tasks in the further improvement of the work of Moscow's soviets of people's deputies and in enhancing their role in the leadership of the city's economic and cultural life.

A total of 11,276 deputies have been elected to Moscow's local soviets. More than half of them work at industrial, transport, communications and construction enterprises. In recent years the activity of deputies directly in their electoral okrugs and at enterprises and institutions where they are gainfully employed has intensified. A total of 636 territorial groups of deputies and around 170 production groups of deputies are at work in the city. A great deal of work in studying the situation locally, drawing up recommendations, preparing soviet and ispolkom decisions, and monitoring their implementation is carried out by 580 ispolkom standing commissions which comprise around 76 percent of all deputies and more than 9,000 activists.

The Moscow City and rayon soviets of people's deputies exercise leadership in all spheres of the city's economic, social, and public life. This applies above all to the development of the capital's national economy and the improvement of Muscovites' working, living, and leisure conditions. A great deal has been achieved in this sphere. The soviets are contributing substantially to the fulfillment of the city's plans for economic and social development.

At the same time, the expanding scale of economic and cultural building demands that the soviets of peoples deputies further enhance the businesslike efficiency, organization, and precision of their work. It must be mentioned that serious shortcomings persist here, and they apply mainly to the sphere of the leadership of the economy and services to the population.

The party has substantially extended the powers of the soviets -- they are called upon to exert influence on the work of all enterprises and organizations on the territory of a rayon, city, and the country as a whole, irrespective of their departmental jurisdiction. The methods of leadership and management may differ. However, the main point is the same -- ensuring the practical implementation of the party's political line at the local level, and justifying the voters' confidence.

Nevertheless, soviet organs are not exerting the necessary influence on the activity of enterprises and organizations of union and republic jurisdiction, and are making poor use of their potential to resolve tasks affecting the city as a whole.

The soviets of people's deputies in Moscow, while doing much for the development of municipal services, tolerate many shortcomings in the resolution of vitally important problems of the city's development. In particular, they fail to ensure the complete assimilation of capital investments, and they do not enedeavor to increase the volume and raise the quality of construction work and improve the work of construction and design organizations.

Shortcomings in the work of enterprises in the services sphere are being eliminated only slowly. The performance of individual enterprises is uneven and they fail to meet plan targets. Muscovites express much justified criticism with regard to the standard and quality of services.

Many questions are not properly resolved by soviet and economic organs, and as a result the number of Muscovites' written and verbal appeals to party organs is growing. In 1983 the gorkom received 32,572 letters. Apart from that a great number of letters from Muscovites was received at the CPSU Central Committee. Most of them concerned questions which can and must be dealt with by Soviet and economic organs. Criticism and complaints most frequently concern the low quality of housing construction, maintenance and repairs of housing, and shortcomings in trade, medical, transport, and consumer services to Muscovites. The rayispolkoms are poor at exerting influence on the work of organizations and institutions which deal with services to the population, and they fail to adopt measures to eliminate the causes which engender complaints. The administrative apparatus of the city's soviet and economic organs has grown excessively.

The gorkom and raykoms must enhance the responsibility of the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies for the more complete satisfaction of Muscovites' needs, food supplies to the population, the expansion of the production of consumer goods and the improvement of their quality, the fulfillment of housing and sociocultural facility construction plans, and the comprehensive improvement of the services sphere and all aspects of the working peoples daily life.

The Moscow city and rayon ispolkoms must improve political education and mass cultural work among the population, aiming at achieving a higher level of education and labor and social activeness on the part of Muscovites, and they must educate the working people in the spirit of mutual respect, friendship and good organization, love for the Soviet motherland, and readiness to defend the great gains of socialism.

There must be an increased effectiveness monitoring the administrative organs' work. The city and rayon soviets of people's deputies are called upon to assess the activity of people in official positions and economic leaders objectively and exactingly, and to pay more attention to the implementation of voters' instructions, the improvement and scaling down of the administrative apparatus, strengthening law and order in the city, and enhancing the respect for Soviet laws.

The practical preparation and holding of soviet sessions and ispolkom and standing commission meetings must be improved so that they contribute to a fuller identification of available reserves and to the development of criticism and self-criticism, and ensure the formulation of comprehensively substantiated decisions. Deputies should ask more questions. Last year only 24 questions were examined at all the sessions held in the city's rayons. Instances of formalism must be persistently eradicated and the role of the rayon component of the soviets in the leadership of economic and cultural construction, and in particular, in the leadership of the work of organizations and institutions which deal with services to the population, must be enhanced and the links between the soviets and the masses must be strengthened in every way.

Implementing the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies," and guided by the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade K.U. Chernenko's speech at the plenum, the gorkom and raykoms must adopt the necessary measures to enhance the standard of the party's leadership of soviet organs, and endeavor to ensure that the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies persistently improve the content and style of their activity, applying their potential and powers instituted by the USSR Constitution effectively. The gorkom and raykoms and the party committees must improve the selection, placement, and education of soviet and economic cadres and ensure the precise demarcation of the functions of party and soviet organs. It is necessary to enhance the role of party groups within the soviets and to adopt a more exacting attitude toward Communists elected to the soviets. Communists must set an example in implementing the duties of a deputy and in adopting an attentive attitude to the working people's requests.

The development of all aspects of the activity of the city and rayon soviets of people's deputies, their unswerving implementation of the Leninist principle of the unity of management and control, and the kindling of widespread interest and involvement of all the working people in the management of the city's affairs is an important task which concerns the city organization.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum Comrade K.U. Chernenko emphasized the great significance of the reform of general educational and vocational schools and discussed practical questions of its implementation.

He pointed out that, in order to ensure Soviet society's confident onward movement, each new generation must attain a higher level of education and general culture, of professional qualifications and civic activeness. This is a law of socialist progress, V.V. Grishin continued.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum summed up the results of the nationwide discussion of the CPSU Central Committee draft school reform. In meetings devoted to this question, 120 million took part, 7 million people delivered speeches, and 1.2 million reactions and proposals were received. The discussion of the ways to reorganize schools in the capital attracted great interest and proceeded in a businesslike fashion; almost 4 million Muscovites took part in it, and 150,000 proposals, amendments, and observations were expressed.

During the discussion of the draft school reform its main ideas met with the people's full support. All this once again demonstrated vividly the indestructible unity of the party and the people and the tremendous creative potential of socialist democracy.

The established system of Soviet public education, the Soviet schools which raised and educated generations of active builders of socialism and courageous defenders of the fatherland, received a high appraisal at the CPSU Central Committee plenum and in the resolution it adopted.

The basic guidelines of the reform define the party's strategy for further improving the education and upbringing of young people, and they develop the Leninist principles of an integrated labor and polytechnical education, taking into account historical conditions and our society's potential. These guidelines consistently apply the directives of the 26th CPSU Congress and the Central Committee June (1983) and February (1984) Plenum, the fundamental theses of Marxist-Leninist science on public education and upbringing under socialism, and the Soviet Union's constitutional principles. The guidelines summarize the Soviet schools' wealth of experience, the proposals of party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organs, and the creative thoughts of millions of teachers, working people, and the public.

It was emphasized at the Central Committee plenum that the aim of the reform is to enhance the quality of education and communist upbringing of the young generation and radically improve the preparation of young people for life and labor. The basic guidelines adopted by the Central Committee plenum define the main ways of reorganizing Soviet schools.

V.V. Grishin went on to describe in detail the main provisions of this most important document and its significance for the radical improvement of the preparation of rising generations for labor activity and for instilling in them the conscious need to work for the common good.

Much work awaits the Moscow City CPSU organization in the implementation of the reform of general educational and vocational schools.

There are more than 1,600 schools, vocational technical colleges, and secondary specialized educational establishments in Moscow. Some 85 percent of young working people have complete secondary or higher education. Various forms of social education have been widely developed and the population's need for boarding establishments and extended-day schools and groups is being met almost in full. More than 450,000 children attend preschool establishments, that is, almost 70 percent of preschool-age-children. The material instruction base of children's establishments is constantly being strengthened. During the years of the 10th and the current 5-year plan 160 new schools and preschool establishments with 125,000 places have been built.

A broad program to improve vocational technical education has been implemented. The network of vocational technical colleges is being constantly expanded, and they have all switched to training cadres with secondary education. Interschool study-and-production combines, shops, and subunits have been set up enabling senior pupils to be trained in socially useful and productive labor.

Now that the reform has assumed the form of a law, work must get under way to implement its basic guidelines. Concrete plans for the implementation of the reform must be elaborated and approved in the city and in every rayon at party committee plenums and sessions of soviets of people's deputies. Even in the current year real steps must be taken to improve the study and educational process, labor training, and vocational guidance of schoolchildren.

We must prepare and carry out in an organized fashion the gradual transition to teaching children from the age of six, starting in 1986. Fuller use must be made of the available positive experience in this matter. In Moscow, as an experiment, children are being taught from the age of six in 70 schools and kindergartens. The Moscow City Ispolkom, the Main Administration of Public Education, and rayispolkoms must define the timetables and the procedure for the transition to the general education of children from the age of six in every rayon and in every school; they must create good conditions for this, think through the organization of the children's schedule and meals, single out the most experienced teachers, and establish strict medical monitoring.

Among the measures aimed at the implementation of the reform, improving the work of general educational schools is of great significance. While assessing the role of the capital's schools in the education and upbringing of children generally positively, it is impossible to overlook the many shortcomings which exist in schools' work. Last year during final examinations, more than half of the 8th grade pupils and almost 40 percent of the 10th grade pupils showed inadequate knowledge of Russian and mathematics. The number of pupils who failed to reach the required standard increased in the first 6 months of the current academic year.

Public education organs and pedagogical collectives must define and implement measures to improve the organization of the teaching process and the forms and methods of instruction, and introduce progressive systems and modern computer technology. Schools are called upon to equip students with good, solid knowledge of the basics of science, improve the teaching of all subjects, improve the forms and methods of teaching connected with the development of the cognitive activity and creative thinking of pupils, and endeavor to enhance schoolchildren's responsibility for the quality of their knowledge and the observance of study and labor discipline.

Party raykoms, rayispolkoms, and party organizations must constantly ensure that the teaching process in schools is being improved, and must strive for the decisive eradication of manifestations of formalism in the content and methods of the schools' work and in the assessment of the results of their activity; they must ensure that schools' successes are assessed according to the depth and solidity of the knowledge and the ideological and moral qualities of pupils, and the level of their preparedness for life.

One of the central questions of the reform is the radical improvement of the labor education and training of the rising generations. In Moscow much is being done in this respect. Virtually all senior pupils work at industrial enterprises in the services sphere, on improving the city's amenities, or in agriculture during the summer.

However, the standard of labor education still does not correspond to the party's demands. Schools are still poor at preparing young people for labor activity. The love of work, an attitude to labor as the paramount need in life, and an interest in production and worker trades have not been instilled in a considerable section of pupils. The influx of graduates into industry, the services sphere, and the vocational technical educational system has virtually not increased in recent years. In 1983 only 50 percent of the 10th-grade pupils who had been offered jobs entered the production sphere. The target for enrollment at vocational technical colleges fails to be met every year. To this day, some schools have still not created the appropriate conditions for labor training, there are many shortcomings in this sphere, and vocational guidance is poor. Many enterprises do not take an active part in work relating to the labor training of schoolchildren.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the school reform, we will have to organize regular socially useful work for 500,000 schoolchildren in the 5th-10th grades. This calls for the implementation of a range of measures and the involvement of all the city's enterprises and organizations. The task consists in raising the teaching of schoolchildren to a higher level to ensure that every graduate is an active participant in socialist production. To this end it is necessary to allocate base enterprise to schools and -- in addition -- to create school and interschool training-and-production workshops and associations, to set up training shops and sections at enterprises, and special school plants, and to make better use in the vocational training of senior pupils of the existing material base, which includes 60 training-and-production combines and training shops at enterprises. It is indispensable to revise the skills in which schoolchildren are trained, define the spheres of the application of their labor, bearing in mind the different age categories, and give careful consideration to the organization of this matter.

In light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, the system of vocational technical education as an important source of worthy reinforcements of the working class and an integral part of public education must be further developed. It is planned to expand the network of vocational technical colleges in Moscow in the next few years and to increase the number of skilled workers graduating from the colleges by 50 percent. The aim must be for all major enterprises and associations to have, as a rule, their own vocational technical colleges.

The vocational technical education system demands the unremitting attention of party, soviet, and economic organs, trade unions, and the Komsomol. The practice of the allocation of places in vocational technical colleges will have to be seriously revised and improved. There are many shortcomings in this sphere; 50 percent of college places are taken by young people from other cities.

Efforts must be made to ensure that the standard of general education at vocational technical colleges is not inferior in quality to the general education received at schools. In the past academic year, up to 20 percent of those about to graduate in a number of colleges were not admitted to examinations because they had not reached the requisite standard. Frequently graduates fail to acquire solid practical experience and skills in their chosen trade.

Party raykoms, rayispolkoms, and the Main Administration of Vocational Technical Educatio must adopt measures to qualitatively improve the system of vocational technical education and make greater demands on party organizations and vocational technical college and base enterprise leaders and staff on implementing the task set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum -- the task of providing each student with proper secondary education and high-quality vocational training, and instilling in him a creative attitude to labor, a high standard of organization, and the desire and ability to work in a highly productive manner.

Party raykoms, the Moscow Gorispolkom, and ministries and departments must pay more atten tion to the work of secondary specialized educational establishments. Resolute efforts must be made to overcome shortcomings in student enrollment and in the organization of the study and educational process. It is intolerable that up to 12,000 students are expelled from technical and other colleges annually -- almost half of them because they have failed to reach the required standard -- and that a considerable number of graduates fail to take up the jobs assigned to them. As a result, Moscow enterprises and organizations are short of a great number of specialists. It is necessary to considerably enhance the role of secondary specialized educational establishments in training skilled specialists and organizers for basic units in production, education, health care, culture and the services sphere.

The constant improvement of young people's ideological and moral education must be a matt of particular concern for party organizations and teaching staff. We must admit that the undesirable phenonmena among young people that were mentioned at the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) and April (1984) Plenums are also to be found among the students of Moscow schools and vocational technical colleges.

The party organizations and teaching staffs of schools and vocational technical colleges must raise the quality of educational work with greater determination and persistence and must utilize for this purpose all the elements of the study and educational process and the schools' social life. It is important to intensify the world-outlook thrust of teaching, enhance the role of social science and arts subjects, and broadly develop all forms of mass political work among students.

Party organizations must focus their closest attention on the moral and legal education of students, on fostering in them an inner need to live and act in accordance with the principles of communist morality and to strictly observe the rules of socialist community life and Soviet laws. Fuller use must be made of the educational process and of out-of-school work for the aesthetic and physical education of students.

Moscow has almost 600 extra-curricular establishments run by various departments, and an extensive network of clubs, libraries, and stadiums. They should be doing a great deal for children. Every rayon should make provision for an expansion of the network of these establishments to cater to childrens' technical and artistic creativity and their physica education and sports, and this applies especially to new rayons with mass residential development. Party raykoms and rayispolkoms must radically improve the organization of neighborhood educational work among children and juveniles.

The roles and prestige of Komsomol and Young Pioneer organizations and student self-management organs in the communist education of young people must be enhanced, and all their useful undertakings and initiatives must be supported in every way.

Party and pedagogical influence on the educational process within the family must be constantly stepped up. We must not forget that the family is the social cell of our society, and we are not indifferent to the kind of ideological and moral tempering it gives our future citizens. There are many problems here. Party and trade union organizations at enterprises and establishments must constantly keep children's upbringing in their field of vision, provide help for parents, and hold them strictly responsible for flaws in family upbringing. Schools and vocational technical colleges parent committees and family and school support commissions must be galvanized into action. It should become the rule that family upbringing issues are regularly discussed at party, trade union, and workers meetings.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum appraised the Soviet teaching profession highly. Over 55,000 teachers, educators, and production training tutors are employed at the capital's schools and vocational technical colleges. Most of them are good cadres. Among them there are some 4,000 teachers who are rated excellent education workers or meritorious schoolteachers and vocational technical educational staff, and more than 300 have been elected to party organs and soviets of people's deputies. Moscow's teachers are a reliable support and true help for the city party organization in the raising of young people.

At the same time, the current stage of development of the general educational and vocational school is placing new demands on teachers. To a decisive extent the implementation of the complex tasks in the education and upbringing of young people depends on teachers' ideological conviction, professional skill, erudition, and culture.

The training and education of teaching staff should be a matter of paramount concern for party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and for the organs of public and vocational technical education.

A task which brooks no delay regarding the implementation of the reform is to provide schools and vocational technical colleges with their full complement of teaching staff. There is a shortage of teachers in the city. By the end of 1990 the number of teachers in Moscow's elementary grades alone should have increased by almost 7,000.

The Moscow City Planning Commission, the Administration of Cadres and Educational Establishments, the main administrations of public and vocational technical education, and VUZ rectorates and party committees must revise the plans for the training and placement of specialists in the city's schools and vocational colleges in light of the reorganization which has begun, and must, as of this year, expand the training of teachers, lecturers, and production training tutors, above all in the specialities which are in short supply. The USSR Gosplan, the RSFSR Ministries of Education and Culture, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the USSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sport must take fuller account of Moscow's requirements when planning teacher training.

The rectorates and party and Komsomol organizations of educational establishments which train cadres for schools and vocational technical colleges must decisively improve the quality of teacher training, equip students with the most up-to-date knowledge, prepare them better for practical work in the new conditions, and relate the entire training process closely to the practical work of schools and vocational technical colleges.

Moscow Gorispolkom, the party raykoms, rayispolkoms, the Moscow City Trade Union Council, and the public and vocational technical education organs are called upon to pay more attention to the improvement of teachers' working, living, and leisure conditions. Additional potential for resolving these questions must be found in every rayon.

Medical services, sanatorium treatment facilities, and various forms of leisure and cultural services for teachers and production training tutors must be expanded.

The implementation of the school reform and the increasing complexity of education and upbringing tasks demand the further development, strengthening, and qualitative improvement of the material base of education. The introduction of education from the age of 6 and the need to reduce the size of classes are creating an additional demand for school premises.

Moscow Gorispolkom, the rayispolkoms, the Moscow City Planning Commission, and the Main Administration of Public Education must draw up substantiated estimates of the additional demand for schoolchildren's places. In so doing they must provide for the more purposeful utilization of existing premises and ensure greater efficiency in the planning of new schools and a rational choice of sites for new schools, taking into account new residential developments and overloaded schools in existing districts.

Questions connected with the allocation of capital investments, augmenting the capacity of construction organizations, and the utilization of the forces and resources of ministries and departments must be carefully looked into. The construction of schools has already increased by 20 percent in the current year, and in the coming year the pace of construction of new schools and annexes is to be considerably accelerated.

The material base of vocational technical colleges needs considerable strengthening. At present nearly 30 percent of colleges are housed in makeshift premises, and many colleges do not possess modern equipment. Colleges belonging to the RSFSR Ministry of Light Industry and Moscow Gorispolkom's Main Trade Administration and main administrations responsible for construction have the poorest material base. Vocational technical education organs together with base enterprises and the relevant ministries and departments must make a careful examination of the state of affairs in each college and formulate specific measures for updating the material base of existing vocational technical colleges and for building new college complexes.

The proposed changes in the structure and organization of the study and educational process require that plans for school and vocational technical college buildings be improved. The Moscow City Planning Commission, the Main Administration of Capital Construction, and the Main Administration of Architectural Planning, working in conjunction with rayispolkoms and the organs of public and vocational technical education, must begin to formulate new plans for schools and annexes for existing schools using standardized industrial products from a single catalogue and must begin the experimental construction of them in the next few years.

The solution of the great and important tasks posed by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum requires stronger leadership of education and vocational training. Much depends on the standard of the work of public and vocational technical education organs. Moscow Gorispolkom must adopt practical measures to improve the structure and to facilitate the more rational deployment of cadres in the administrative apparati of education organs, and to strengthen the rayon level.

The gorkom and raykoms and the party organizations are faced with important tasks. It is necessary to improve the standard of the party leadership of public and vocational technical education, to implement the school reform in light of the conditions prevailing in Moscow, to spot emerging problems in good time and to help resolve them, and to examine these questions regularly at party committee plenums and bureau sessions.

Party raykoms must increase their attention and assistance to the party organizations of educational institutions. There are 1,360 party organizations containing 15,000 Communists at work in schools and vocational technical colleges. This is a great force. It is necessary persistently to enhance the vanguard role and militancy of party organizations in resolving all the questions of students' training and education.

The fulfillment of the decisions on education taken by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session require great organizational and political work from all party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations and organs of public and vocational technical education. The practical stage of the implementation of the party's guidelines on school reform is beginning. Success depends on how well organized, energetic, and efficient this work is. I would like to stress in particular that all the measures being undertaken should be carefully prepared, well considered, and realistic.

The CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the USSR Supreme Soviet session discussed questions of vital importance and took decisions which concern every Communist and every Soviet person. The further improvement of the soviets' work and the implementation of the general educational and vocational school reform are our partywide task aimed at our country's continued progress along the path of developed socialism.

In striving to implement this task the party organizations and Communists of the capital must concentrate their efforts on increasing the effectiveness of political, economic, and management activity. It is necessary to ensure the unconditional fulfillment by all of Moscow's enterprises and organizations of the decisions of the 26th party congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and of the plans and socialist pledges for the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

It is necessary to resolve social questions consistently, to increase the volume and improve the quality of the construction of housing, schools and vocational technical colleges, and children's preschool institutions, to improve the population's medical, trade, consumer, and other services, to strengthen organization, labor discipline, and law and order, and to strive to transform Moscow into a model city at the stage of developed socialism.

In conclusion, V.V. Grishin expressed the confidence that the Moscow party organization, under the CPSU Central Committee's leadership, will do everything necessary to implement the tasks set by the party Central Committee's April Plenum.

The participants in the meeting unanimously adopted a resolution.

The aktiv meeting adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

SHCHERBITSKIY ADDRESSES KIEV FILM FESTIVAL

AU141425 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 May 84 pp 1-2

[RATAU report on speech delivered by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 7 May meeting in Kiev with a group of prominent figures of Soviet cinematography -- passages in all capitals published in boldface]

[Text] Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, warmly received by those present at the meeting, cordially welcomed the guests.

On behalf of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee as well as of the working people of Kiev and the entire republic, he wished the participants in the film festival success.

Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy expressed the hope that their visit to the Ukraine and the meetings with colleagues and labor collectives would be both useful and pleasant.

Certainly, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said, I will not be revealing any secret when I say that we like films that constitute the most widespread kind of art. Naturally, owing to cinematography and television, we are well-acquainted with many actors and film-makers. I have the personal impression of attending a meeting here with people whom I have known well for a long time.

It is a pleasure to note that the lives and works of many masters of Soviet cinematography have been linked with the Ukraine. Some of them were born here, while others began their creative path here or jointly participated in film making with Ukrainian cinematographers. Many talented actors and directors in Moscow, Leningrad, and all the fraternal republics are currently fruitfully cooperating with Ukrainian film studios.

WE WELCOME THIS COOPERATION, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy emphasized, AND WE SUPPORT AND WILL SUPPORT IT BY ALL MEANS, BECAUSE THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS COOPERATION ARE ENORMOUS FOR OUR CINEMATOGRAPHY: IT ENRICHES THE COUNTRY'S SPIRITUAL POTENTIAL AND STRENGTHENS THE FRIENDSHIP AMONG THE PEOPLES OF OUR GREAT UNION. The present festival will also serve these noble goals well. Its program is interesting and substantial.

Having given an account of the development of the Soviet Ukraine's national economy and of the results attained in the 11th 5-Year Plan, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy noted that the major socioeconomic tasks set by the 26th party congress and the successive CPSU Central Committee plenums were being accomplished successfully. In 1983, the accomplishment of the planned tasks improved, the pace of economic development hastened, and the lag incurred in the first 2 years of the 5-year plan was reduced or, in a number of important indices, completely eliminated.

Positive trends in developing the republic's economy have also continued in the current year. Metallurgists, miners, and builders have been working better, the quality indices are improving, and the effectiveness of communal production is rising. The agro-industrial complex is developing and strengthening. Some difficulties and unsettled problems were also mentioned.

In describing the political situation in the republic, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said that it was as good and businesslike as the rest of the country, and that it helped accomplish the tasks set for the republic by the CPSU Central Committee.

OUR PEOPLE HAVE BOUNDLESS CONFIDENCE IN THE PARTY AND BACK ITS DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN POLICY IN THEIR DEEDS. THE RESULTS OF THE APRIL CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM AND THE FIRST SESSION OF THE USSR SUPREME SOVIET AND THE ELECTION OF COMRADE K.U. CHERNENKO, CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE GENERAL SECRETARY, AS USSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CHAIRMAN MET WITH UNANIMOUS APPROVAL.

At its recent plenum, the Ukrainian Communist Party Committee discussed in detail the republic's tasks for implementing the decisions of the April plenum and the CPSU Central Committee directives. A great program for action has been mapped out, and all efforts are now being made to carry out the program, to successfully complete the 5-year plan, and to meet the forthcoming, 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy manner.

In addition to accomplishing tasks for economic development, the republic's party organizations pay much attention to ideological work. In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the June 1983 Central Committee Plenum, the party organizations are concentrating their efforts on consolidating links between ideo-educational work and the accomplishing of important national economic and socio-political tasks, on raising the scientific standards, improving and renewing the forms and methods of ideological activity, on improving the work of cultural institutions and the mass media, and on intensifying the class tempering of the Soviet people, particularly youths.

An important task confronting party organizations is to pursue the Leninist nationality policy and the internationalist education of the population. For this purpose, they use all forms and means of mass political work, literature and art, including, of course, films.

What helps cultivate the feelings of Soviet patriotism and proletarian, socialist internationalism are links with fraternal republics and the preparation of great socio-political undertakings connected with outstanding dates in the history of the country and the republic. In 1983, we solemnly commemorated the 40th anniversary of the battle for the Dnepr and of the liberation of Kiev. Next fall we will commemorate the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the Soviet Ukraine from the fascist oppressors and the 45th anniversary of the reunification of west Ukrainian lands with the united socialist state. Preparations are in progress for the 40th anniversary of the victory won by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War.

BY THE EXAMPLE OF THE UKRAINE, AS WELL AS OF ANY SOVIET REPUBLIC, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, ONE CAN CONVINCINGLY SHOW THAT THE NATIONAL CULTURES OF FRATERNAL PEOPLES HAVE ATTAINED AN ALL-ROUND DEVELOPMENT. Life brings forth ever new forms of spiritual rapprochement among the Soviet people, including constant exchanges in creative collectives and art shows, culture festivals held by fraternal republics, and the all-union commemoration of the jubilees of men of letters and art representing various peoples.

The republic's party organizations actively support everything valuable aimed at deepening and improving links in the field of culture. Every year the Ukraine holds all-union art festivals; the Kiev Spring, the Gold Fall, and Friendship. The Shevchenko festival, In a Free and New Family, has become highly popular. In the current year, it coincided with the 170th anniversary of the birth of T.G. Shevchenko. The 175th anniversary of the birth of N.V. Gogol was commemorated recently, and a memorial-museum opened at Gogolevo village, in Poltava Oblast, the birth place of the classic of Russian literature.

The development of Ukrainian Soviet cinematography has been closely linked with the names of many screen figures in fraternal republics. Over the years, Leonid Lukov, Mark Donskoy, Ivan Pyryev, Alesandr Alov, Vladimir Naumov, Yevgeniy Matveyev, and many others shot films at the Kiev studio.

Ukrainian cinematographers are also consistent in developing and multiplying the best traditions of Soviet film art. A number of films that have won wide recognition have been shot in the republic in recent times. Their number includes television films such as "The Gadfly" and the "Soviet Character," feature films on military and patriotic subjects such as the "Ballad of Kovpak" and "From the Bug to the Vistula." An impressive image of a communist woman has been presented in the film "The High Pass." Brilliant pages from the historical past of the three fraternal peoples, the Russian, Ukrainian, and Belorussian, have been reproduced on the screen by the film "Yaroslav the Wise." The full-length documentaries "The Commanders of Industry," "The Chairmen's Block," and "The Artery of Life" are remarkable.

Of course, the best pictures produced by the Mosfilm Studio, the M. Gorkiy and the Lenfilm Studios, and in all fraternal republics are well known in the republic.

We try to support all those who are able and willing to produce highly artistic and ideologically high-minded films.

Maybe not all of you know -- and this gives me a pleasant opportunity to tell this -- that S.F. Bondarchuk and V.V. Tikhonov have won the Ukrainian SSR T.G. Shevchenko prizes, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said.

After a careful check, in 1983 the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee discussed the performance of the Ukrainian State Committee for Cinematography. The situation was examined in detail, critically, and in all aspects of film production and distribution. We hope that the measures of assistance taken will produce positive results.

CURRENT TASKS FOR DEVELOPING SOVIET CINEMATOGRAPHY HAVE BEEN FIXED IN THE DECISION ADOPTED BY THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE AND THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON MEASURES FOR FURTHER RAISING THE IDEOLOGICAL AND ARTISTIC LEVEL OF FILMS AND FOR STRENGTHENING THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF CINEMATOGRAPHY. One can say without exaggeration that this decision was a landmark that will give our cinematography a powerful impetus. We all have to do a great deal to implement this decision, and we will undoubtedly do so by means of force.

We know that it is difficult to produce an artistic image of reality. In addition to professional mastery, it requires broad erudition and Marxist-Leninist methodological preparation. In this context, it is pertinent to refer to Aleksandr Dovzhenko, whose 90th birthday will be widely commemorated this year. He said that an artist "should feel himself equal to the highest political figures..."

Cinematographers, and above all actors, naturally enough, are popular and highly respected among the people. This is natural. Your work is very important and necessary, and this is why it is so honorable and valuable. There are tasks of enormous importance ahead for our cinematographers. Time calls for new good feature films portraying the active position in life of the Communists, of Soviet man and citizen; calls for films showing both our pride in what has been done, our socialist optimism, as well as the feeling of wholesome Bolshevik dissatisfaction with the achievements. Films must be made about skilled workers, labor veterans, authentic toilers, patriots, and the educators of the younger generation.

SKILLED WORKERS, as Comrade K.U. Chernenko pointed out at his recent meeting with the workers of the Serp i Molot plant, ARE THE PRIDE OF OUR WORKERS CLASS. WE MUST RAISE THE PRESTIGE OF SKILLED LABOR, THE PRESTIGE OF QUALITY WORK.

And a great deal, of course, can be done in this respect by means of film. How to do that is a question within your professional competence. Evident is the fact that these films must be interesting and fascinating, and at the same time, ideologically determined. There is no doubt whatsoever that such films are necessary, particularly for our young people.

Our film plays a great role in disseminating our Soviet way of life, the Leninist foreign policy, in the active unmasking of aggressive imperialist policy, in the struggle for peace and the triumph of communist ideals. The importance of this work can hardly be overestimated.

It is also well known that people go to movie theaters to relax, and be entertained. Some time ago, the Kiev studio produced comedies as cheerful as "The Tractor Drivers," "The Rich Bride," and the talented "To Kill Two Birds With One Stone." Good laughter and a sparkling humor are always helpful, and are in the nature of our people.

Mention must also be made of films for our children, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy pointed out. Children are now being educated not only in the school and family, but also in the movie theater. Those among you who have acted in films for children and young people know perfectly well that such films must be made like those for an adult audience, but even better. This work is particularly important now when we have gotten down to reforming the general-education and vocational school.

In conclusion, Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy said: During the film festival, you will visit enterprises, kolkhozes, students and school collectives, scientific institutions, and military units. You will meet the characters of your future works. You will have a chance to see a great deal and to experience the hospitality of the Ukrainian people.

Allow me to cordially congratulate you on the forthcoming nationwide celebration -- Victory Day, and to wish you good health, good luck, and great creative successes.

SHEVARDNADZE'S ACTIVITIES IN GEORGIA REPORTED

PM081424 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Apr 84 p 1

[Excerpts] From a bird's eye view, this locality offers an ideal concentration of splendid conditions for the large-scale development of ski sports, tourism, and working people's leisure. And if looked at from a general viewpoint, Gudauri truly presents an exact key to the solution of many important socioeconomic problems.

This was the approach which characterized a Georgian Communist Party Central Committee conference devoted to questions of planning and building the Gudauri Winter Leisure, Tourism, and Sports Zone. Chaired by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, it gathered together ministry and department leaders whose active participation in opening up the Gudauri Zone is transforming into reality the dream of a major international-class ski sports center.

Summing up the results of the conference, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed the significance of the Gudauri project as a key for the revival and prosperity of an extensive mountain region of the republic. In giving essentially new life to Khevi, all the participants in the implementation of this organizational undertaking must seek a high standard of architectural and planning proposals and equally high quality of construction work -- the unique nature and landscape of these localities will reject any other kinds of new growth. We need to work quickly in the Gudauri Zone, but not at the cost of simplification or quality reduction.

It is very important that the Gudauri-Kazbegi road remain permanently open year round, so that the population involved in the services sphere have no obstacles in their way -- that is, the local population. This must be our policy.

In the foreseeable future the Gudauri zone is not just a major sports, tourist, and health center for tens of thousands of residents of Tbilisi and other cities of the republic, it is also a barrier against the migration of mountain dwellers and a foundation for the economic development of the region.

This is why it is very important that the forms of services introduced in Gudauri help supply the Mokhe inhabitants and effectively assist socioeconomic development. Sensible management, intelligent commercial organization of affairs, profit, profitability, and weighty cash proceeds must also be at the forefront. Opening up Gudauri is designed to serve the interests of the region and the republic, primarily state interests.

After touching upon Gudauri's potential in the development of the country's mass sport, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze stressed the need for union organizations to take part in this work.

Receives Estonian Farm Experts

PM081126 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Turning Experiment Into Experience"]

[Text] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, has received a group of party and soviet workers from the Estonian SSR, who were in the republic to exchange experience of agro-industrial complex leadership.

The group of party and soviet workers from the fraternal republic comprised of A.I. Psi, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; Kh. T. Veldi, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR Council of Ministers; and R.L. Nimana, chief of the republic's agro-industrial association administration, familiarized themselves with the structure and experience of work in improving the management of agricultural production and the agro-industrial complex as a whole.

It is known that unified organs for the management of agricultural production, based on the republic ministries of agriculture, land reclamation, water resources, and the state committees for the supply of production equipment to agriculture, were originally created in the country simultaneously in Estonia and Georgia.

During the conversation between the party and soviet workers from Estonia and Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, it was noted that these organs are proving in practice their viability, efficiency, and flexibility in operation and are acquiring positive experience in action. Their great potential was also stressed.

D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and O.G. Vardzelashvili, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, took part in the conversation.

Tours Tbilisi Subway Sites

PM091019 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Apr 84 p 1

[GRUZINFORM report: "Subway Extends Frontiers"]

[Excerpts] Tbilisi today, with more than 1 million inhabitants, is inconceivable without the subway -- the most convenient and rapid form of urban transportation. Its first stage was commissioned in 1966. At that time there were only 6.3 km of track. Today there are almost 20 km of underground lines. Whereas in the first year of operation the blue expresses transported 21.5 million passengers, now 130 million people use their services annually.

On 23 April, E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee; G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom; and responsible city party workers familiarized themselves with progress in constructing the subway's surface and underground structure. They studied the situation at tunnel and station construction sites as well as in the shafts and inquired about the subway workers' living and working conditions.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze spoke highly of the selfless work of the Tbilisi subway workers and their aspiration to build underground lines of good quality with thrift and speed. At the same time, specific recommendations were made to the leadership of the subway construction and subway organizations on further developing the subway network, introducing new equipment, improved technology, and modern forms and methods of work, and improving working and living conditions, particularly expanding housing construction and improving trade and consumer services for the construction workers.

Special attention was given to extending planning of new lines and stations for the Tbilisi subway and ensuring that both union and republic ministries and departments will participate in building underground lines.

At Public Opinion Conference

PM140610 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 Apr 84 p 1

[Unattributed account of introductory speech at 26 April 1984 opening in Tbilisi of republic seminar-conference on questions of studying, shaping, and forecasting public opinion by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee: "Public Opinion -- an Important Lever for Developing the Initiative and Creativity of the masses" -- words in all capitals printed in boldface]

[Text] Esteemed Comrades!

In opening the work of our seminar-conference, it is with pleasure that I follow a good established tradition and make it my first duty to greet our dear guests -- party workers and prominent scientific figures here from Moscow, Leningrad, and various corners of the country. We hope that your stay in the Georgian capital will be pleasant, and we are sure that your participation in the work of the seminar-conference will raise it to a high level and will assist in resolving important theoretical and practical tasks of studying, shaping, and forecasting public opinion.

It is very symbolic that our meeting today is being held the day after yesterday's CPSU Central Committee Commission session chaired by Comrade K.U. Chernenko for preparing a new edition of the CPSU Program.

The session stressed that the program must be attuned to the great work of perfecting socialism, that is, to the quest for specific ways to resolve the diverse and complex problems engendered by life itself -- problems which naturally belong by their nature and origin to this or that stage of the first phase of communist formation. This work requires great efforts.

In his speech at the CPSU Central Committee Commission session, Comrade K.U. Chernenko said that the collective thought and experience of the party must be mobilized to prepare the program's new edition. And when the draft document is ready, it is expedient that it be widely discussed in the party during the precongress report and election campaign.

This is yet another vivid example of the party appealing to the communists and public opinion.

Public opinion is a great force, and the significance and role of that force is particularly great in our day, in our conditions, in the conditions of developed socialism.

As is known, one of the most important features of developed socialism is the INCREASE IN THE ROLE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SUBJECTIVE AND HUMAN FACTOR IN SOCIAL PROGRESS AND IN THE RESOLUTION OF ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND CULTURAL TASKS, AND THE INCREASE IN THE ROLE OF THE CONSCIOUS, ACTIVE PARTICIPATION OF THE GENERAL MASSES IN THE PURPOSEFUL AND PLANNED MANAGEMENT OF SOCIAL PROCESSES.

The studying, shaping, and forecasting of public opinion, reflecting the position and attitude of the general masses concerning particular social phenomena, is all not merely a necessary condition for adopting correct management decisions, but also an important lever for improving the working people's awareness and activeness and their involvement in elaborating and implementing these decisions, and an effective means of further consolidating and deepening links between the party and the people and of developing and improving socialist democracy.

For this reason, it is no accident that currently, when the party has set the strategic task for the immediate future of improving developed socialism in a planned and comprehensive way, problems of public opinion -- considering, shaping, and forecasting it -- are attracting increasing attention. A number of party organizations have already accumulated valuable experience which, judging by the practical results of this experience, deserves close study and generalization. This is the goal of our seminar-conference.

The importance of the task facing our seminar-conference is particularly highlighted in light of the directive of the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum on the creation of an All-Union Center for Studying Public Opinion. This guideline promoted our problem to the rank of a task of the entire party.

The elucidation of the problem facing our seminar-conference, the problem of improving the theoretical, methodological, and ideological standards for the study, shaping, and forecasting of public opinion must obviously be primarily approached by considering the place and significance of this problem in the resolution of our party's strategic tasks and by taking precise account of its IDEOLOGICAL, SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL, PROCEDURAL-METHODOLOGICAL, AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS.

I will remind you of these aspects in very general terms.

A few words about the ideological aspect of our problem. Capitalist countries also engage in studying, shaping, and forecasting public opinion. It is not just -- or more exactly not so much -- special scientific institutes, but the huge propaganda apparatus of bourgeois states which pay great attention to the study and indoctrination of public opinion. Many of these states, primarily the U.S. Administration, raise indoctrination -- or to be more exact, deception, in the literal sense of the word, of public opinion -- to the rank of state policy.

And to achieve this aim, to more effectively carry out the task of indoctrination or deception of public opinion in the interests of the dominating exploiting classes, bourgeois applied sociology relies on a well-organized system of techniques for gathering and processing social information and on the methodology and specific procedures of sociological research, which is carried out on a very up-to-date basis of the latest scientific and technical achievements -- the most sophisticated technology, we could say. All this is particularly highlighted against the background of the U.S. election campaign.

As for the ideological and political thrust of bourgeois applied sociology and its general theoretical and philosophical foundation, these are not merely directly opposed to our ideological and theoretical guidelines, but are also hostile to the very spirit of the scientific basis and humane function of science, since bourgeois sociology -- directly and indirectly -- serves imperialists; egoistic and self-seeking aims.

In contrast to bourgeois applied sociology, OUR SOCIOLOGICAL SCIENCE IS DESIGNED TO SERVE THE CAUSE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS, EXPRESS AND SHAPE THE WORKING PEOPLE'S GENUINE INTERESTS, AND HELP IMPROVE THEIR ROLE IN OUR SOCIETY'S PROGRESS FORWARD along the path of communism. This ideological-political guideline must permeate all levels of sociological research, regardless of the specific problem it broaches. Of course, this also applies to the problem of studying and shaping public opinion.

One of the most important tasks of our seminar-conference is the elucidation of ways and means of ensuring the correct ideological thrust of specific sociological research at all its levels. We hope that this practical aspect of the problem will also be duly elucidated at our seminar-conference.

Evidently our conference also needs to pay great attention to the general theoretical basis of applied sociology. The most important advantage of Soviet applied sociology over the bourgeois science is its correct general theoretical base of MARXIST-LENINIST SOCIAL SCIENCE AND MARXIST-LENINIST TEACHING ON THE LAWS GOVERNING THE GOVERNMENT OF SOCIETY.

One might think that the seminar-conference should also pay proper attention to the problem of the most rational use in specific sociological research, in particular in studying, shaping, and forecasting public opinion, of all the achievements of our social sciences -- philosophy, political economy, scientific communism, psychology, particularly social psychology, pedagogy, and a number of other social sciences, for this is a necessary condition for in-depth and effective specific sociological research. We must evidently also consider the optimum organizational forms of cooperation among our social scientists for this purpose. And, of course, we must also consider the organizational improvement of the sociological service in the republic. As you know, the Center for the Study, Shaping, and Forecasting of Public Opinion, created in our Academy of Sciences system by utilizing its existing personnel, has been functioning under the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee for several years now. During its existence, the center has accomplished definite work and accumulated certain experience indisputably deserving of attention. We hope the seminar-conference will objectively appraise this experience with all its pluses and minuses. For my part, I must say that the center has and does provide important assistance to the republic's Communist Party Central Committee and government in the adoption and execution of a number of important management decisions. But, of course, its work needs to be perfected and improved. We are essentially at the very beginning of the road.

While stressing what tremendous significance the study, shaping, and forecasting of public opinion assumes at the present stage, at the stage of developed socialism, we by no means wish to imply that the party has only just lately started to concern itself with these topical and ever-vital problems. It would be a profound delusion to believe this.

THE ENTIRE HISTORY OF OUR PARTY, STARTING WITH THE FIRST MARXIST CIRCLES AND THE FIRST BOLSHEVIK CELLS, IS A HISTORY OF STRUGGLE FOR PEOPLE'S MINDS AND HEARTS.

For it was only a people for whom the teachings on socialism were a firm and unshakable conviction who were able to accomplish the Great October Socialist Revolution, the greatest revolution in mankind's history, consolidate all the revolutionary gains, and build a socialist society. And this conviction does not beget itself. IT ONLY RESULTS FROM AND IS UPHELD BY THE ACTIVE SHAPING OF PUBLIC AWARENESS AND THE PROFOUND STUDY OF PUBLIC OPINION AND THE MASSES' MOOD.

The party has always regarded this studying of the opinion of the general masses of working people as one of its main tasks.

Let us recall Lenin. The following theses are his:

"COMMUNICATION WITH THE MASS.

Live in the CENTER.

Know the MOOD.

Know EVERYTHING.

Understand the mass.

Know how to approach it.

Gain its ABSOLUTE confidence.

Leaders must not lose touch with the mass they lead, nor the vanguard with the whole army of labor."

Thus, the revolution's leader briefly and expressively formulated the principle of constant links between the party and the people.

In creating the Center for the Study, Shaping, and Forecasting of Public Opinion, we were guided by that fact that THIS APPROACH, THIS APPEAL TO THE OPINION OF THE WHOLE PEOPLE, IS CONTAINED IN THE VERY ESSENCE OF THE PARTY, REFLECTS ITS SPIRIT, AND CONSTITUTES ONE OF ITS MOST IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS.

The new structural subdivision was born -- this is very important -- in the quest for new forms and more up-to-date methods of studying, shaping, and forecasting public opinion, taking account of the special features of the current very complex and contradictory age.

In creating the Center for the Study, Shaping, and Forecasting of Public Opinion, we proceeded not just from the general considerations which have already been mentioned in passing, but also from several specific tasks which confront the republic and which were formulated with programmatic clarity in the historic decree of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution on Tbilisi Gorkom.

It was of course impossible to restore Leninist norms in all spheres of the republic's social life, overcome the lag between Georgia's economy and the average union indicators, eliminate certain deformations in social development and cultural construction, wage a successful struggle against negative phenomena, improve and purge the moral and psychological climate in the republic, and restore its prestige and authority WITHOUT THE ACTIVE AND CONSCIOUS PARTICIPATION OF ALL -- LITERALLY ALL -- HONEST WORKERS OF SOVIET GEORGIA IN ALL THE MORAL IMPROVEMENT MEASURES AND IN ALL THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL EXPERIMENTS, whose aim was to develop the republic's economy and material and spiritual cultural and in a rapid, purposeful, and planned fashion and to improve its contribution to unionwide progress.

The consideration, shaping, and forecasting of public opinion was to play an important role in all our measures directed at these objectives and, of course, in all this we could not get by without science, particularly applied sociology. Proceeding from all this, we created the republic Center for the Study, Shaping and Forecasting of Public Opinion.

And it must be said that the center has largely justified our hopes. I do not wish to anticipate the report, which will no doubt describe in detail the work carried out by the center and local sociological subdivisions, but will just mention a few of the most important problems that the whole system of studying and shaping public opinion has substantially helped party and soviet organs resolve.

We considered one of the chief subjective reasons for the spread of negative phenomena in the republic -- and evidently quite rightly -- to be PRIVATE PROPERTY TENDENCIES, remnants of bourgeois and petit bourgeois ethics and psychology, which made themselves felt and unfortunately continue to do so. Our sociologists together with the philosophers, have done a lot of work in studying public opinion on the damage done by private property tendencies and ways to overcome them. Their recommendations formed the foundation for a whole system of measures carried out in the republic with a view to combating negative social phenomena -- a long-term action program for the Georgian Communist Party. This work also formed the foundation for our republic practical scientific conference devoted to problems of combating private-property tendencies and strengthening the bases of the socialist way of life. The conference's recommendations were also adopted by the special working groups created in party and state organs for strengthening discipline and combating negative phenomena.

The Center for the Study of Public Opinion does considerable work on ways and means of IMPROVING INTERNATION relations, which is particularly important for our multinational republic. In many cas s, our sociologists' findings on these problems not only help us adopt correct decisions, but also mobilize public opinion to strengthen friendly, fraternal, and mutually respectful relations between the representatives of the various nations and ethnic groups.

The center helps us appreciably in considering public opinion IN THE SELECTION AND PLACEMENT OF LEADING CADRES. We can say that we have elaborated a whole system for considering public opinion in making promotions to leading posts, and that sociologists and our other scientists play a serious role in this.

It would be possible to cite a number of other avenues in the activity of our sociological subdivisions too; for example, their work in the sphere of counterpropaganda. But, as I have already said, I will not anticipate the keynote speaker, especially as it seems much more important to me to focus our attention on the fact that the center is still not doing enough. After all, one of the important tasks of our seminar-conference is to elaborate recommendations -- scientifically substantiated recommendations -- on improving the activity of the sociological service in the republic, and primarily the Center for the Study, Shaping, and Forecasting of Public Opinion.

The greatest bottleneck in the center's work -- we recently met with its employees to discuss this, and the comrades themselves admit that it is the greatest bottleneck in their work -- is the forecasting of public opinion regarding the most important problems of social life. Its work in studying and shaping public opinion in various spheres and in various aspects also requires substantial improvement. This work must be developed not only IN BREADTH -- not just in the sense of embracing a BROADER RANGE OF PROBLEM -- but also IN DEPTH, with a view to securing a more IN-DEPTH and authentic study and a more effective and purposeful shaping of the public opinion of the republic's working people on basic problems of social development.

Developing this work IN BREADTH and IN DEPTH means also not developing it just at the party Central Committee level. Since we view this activity as a very important process in deepening Soviet socialist democratism, we have created subdivisions in many party gorkoms and raykoms similar to the center, but without, of course, setting them such a large-scale and global task. We proceeded from the fact that the study, shaping, and forecasting of public opinion is not just a task of the entire party, but also the direct function and the immediate duty of every party committee, all soviet organs, and all social organizations -- given, of course, that they understand their mission correctly, fulfill the demands of the CPSU Program and rules strictly, and adhere to the USSR Constitution rigorously.

WE ARE DOING EVERYTHING TO ENSURE THAT THESE NEW FORMS AND NEW METHODS OF STUDYING AND GENERALIZING PUBLIC OPINION ARE FURTHER DEVELOPED IN THE MOST INTENSIVE FASHION and to ensure that they become an effective lever of management in the hands of party committees, our ministries and departments, primarily those most closely linked with the people and their services, and our law enforcement organs, where it is especially important to have a knowledge of the working people's needs and requirements and the skill to consider the situation, exert prompt influence, and take effective and efficient mea-measures.

The party has set us all the noblest of strategic tasks - to improve the developed socialist society. At the same time this is a task of the entire party and the very specific task of every party organization. Much work must be done to resolve this task. As Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee April (1984) Plenum, "THIS WORK CANNOT BE FULFILLED WITHOUT THE BROAD DEVELOPMENT OF THE MASSES' INITIATIVE AND CREATIVITY AND THEIR MOST ACTIVE INVOLVEMENT IN THE SOLUTION OF THE KEY PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL LIFE."

Studying, shaping, and forecasting public opinion is one of the effective means of developing the masses' initiative and creativity and consciously and actively involving them in solving the key problems of our society's development. THUS THE IMPROVMENT OF THE SCIENTIFIC AND THEORETICAL STANDARD AND THE PRACTICAL AND POLITICAL EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR WORK IN THIS DIRECTION MUST ULTIMATELY HELP RESOLVE OUR PARTY'S STRATEGIC TASK AT THE PRESENT STAGE OF OUR DEVELOPMENT.

We must get down to work with an awareness of this lofty responsibility and of the importance of our work.

Tours Kaspskiy Rayon Projects

PM140605 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 May 84 pp 1, 3

[GRUZINFORM report: "Course of Intensive Development of Poultry Farming"]

[Excerpts] E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and D.I. Patiashvili, secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, visited the broiler factory being built in Kaspi. They inquired about the progress of the installation's construction, the technology of future production, and the cultural and consumer conditions of the workers and employees.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze drew the construction workers' attention to the quality of the work being fulfilled and stressed the importance of handing over the poultry factory within the set time. The need to train skilled cadres for future production was particularly pointed out.

In particular, the proposal was made for these cadres to not only learn their trades theoretically during construction, but also to take a direct part in building the poultry factory, which would enable them to know the production facility better and more closely, and consequently to adapt to the collective more easily.

In defining the enterprises' tasks for the future, Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze focused particular attention on the fact that the quality of the output produced by the factory must be up to the highest standards. It was recommended that thought be given right now to the processing of products, to ensure that secondary raw materials are completely utlized here and that the enterprise operates on the principle of waste-free production.

The same day Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze and D.I. Patiashvili visited the Kaspskiy Rayon hospital, a cement plant, and the reconstructed village of Rkoni, talked with its inhabitants, and inquired about their working and living conditions.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze met with members of the Kaspskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom Bureau. D.L. Dzhavakhishvili, first secretary of the raykom, informed Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze of the work of the rayon party organization in mobilizing working people to successfully implement the plans and pledges of the current year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze drew the party raykom's attention to the need to further step up activity to ensure the fulfillment of the big, crucial tasks facing the rayon and its party organization in fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee and Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenums.

at Silk Growers' Conference

PM101506 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 6 May 84 p 2

[TASS report: "Silk Growers' Conference"]

[Text] Tsulukidze (Georgian SSR), 5 May -- The state of affairs in silk growing and ways of further developing it in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums have been discussed by participants in a republic conference held in Tsulukidze today.

The conference noted that certain successes have been achieved in this traditional Georgian sector in recent years. Local breeders have grown promising strains of mulberry trees, and nurseries have been created in virtually every region. Businesslike contacts have been set up with union republics, particularly Uzbekistan -- where much experience has been accumulated.

At the same time it was emphasized that more attention must be paid to the link between science and production and that the rural population must be involved more widely in the sector's development.

E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the conference.

Miscellaneous Activities

PM140603 [Editorial Report] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian reports activities within the Georgian SSR by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, at the end of April and the beginning of May, as follows:

The 29 April issue on its front page carries a GRUZINFORM report entitled "We Need Peace Today, Tomorrow, and Always!", which states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze attended the premiere" of Georgian artist Gii Kancheli's opera "Music for the Living" on 28 April at Tbilisi's Z. Paliashvili Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet.

The same issue carries on pages 1 and 2 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Make Advanced Experience Public Knowledge," which states that "E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, received a delegation of Moscow construction workers" visiting Georgia on an unspecified date.

The 1 May issue carries on its front page a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Tbilisi Inhabitants Presented With New Construction Projects," which states that "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze visited and looked over these new construction projects and talked with their construction personnel and workers" 30 April in Tbilisi.

The 6 May issue carries on pages 1 and 3 a GRUZINFORM report entitled "Monument to Valor and Glory" which states that on 5 May in Tbilisi "Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze cut the red tape" with Colonel General V.M. Arkhipov, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasus Military District, to unveil a monument to P. Bagration, the 19th century military leader.

LENIN'S ATTACK ON EMPIRIOCRITICISM RECALLED

PM091034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Professor A. Volodin under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "The Lessons of the Struggle Against Philosophical Revisionism The 75th Anniversary of the Publication of V.I. Lenin's Book of 'Materialism and Empiriocriticism'"; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The book was eagerly awaited. Back in August 1908, when work on it was still at its height, the paper RECH published a report: "N. Lenin's [initial as published] book 'In Defense of Dialectical Materialism' (V Zashchitu Dialekticheskogo Materializma) is being published in Moscow. The author accuses his comrades in the Bolshevik faction of being captivated by empiriocriticism." "Your book is eagerly awaited in Petersburg," V.D. Bonch-Bruyevich wrote to Lenin on 26 October (8 November). Some 6 months later the book finally came out. Known primarily as a political figure and author of major publicistic and economic works, Lenin had this time come up with a major philosophical work. It was called "Materialism and Empiriocriticism. Critical Observations on a Reactionary Philosophy" (Materializm i Empiriocrititisizm. Kriticheskiye Zametki ob Odnoy Reaktsionnoy Filosofii). It was Lenin's reply to the writers among the social democrats (A. Bogdanov, A. Lunacharskiy, V. Bazarov, N. Valentinov and others) who were acting on behalf of Marxism and advocating its development, but were in fact actively preaching ideas alien to materialism -- the ideas of empiriocriticism and Machism. In the foreword to the book Lenin clearly defined his position: "In practice -- a complete repudiation of dialectical materialism, that is, of Marxism. In words -- constant subterfuge, attempts to avoid the essential point at issue, to conceal their apostasy... this is typical philosophical revisionism...." ("Complete Works," Vol 18, p 10).

It is 75 years since the publication of Lenin's philosophical work. Historical reality has changed substantially since that time. The era of transition from capitalism to communism, initiated by Great October, has confronted mankind and the social sciences with entirely new problems. The development of the scientific and technical revolution insists that philosophers comprehend the new issues. The so-called global problems of the present day are becoming more and more topical.

But the book "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" supposedly written in response to a burning issue of the day, lives on in social consciousness -- the consciousness of scholars and of the masses. What does Lenin's work have to teach us today? In what way is it topical? The complete answer to this question would have many facets and would be lengthy. Let us dwell on a few of the most general lessons Lenin teaches in his work.

Lesson one: Lenin's book teaches what the party approach is in philosophy. "Materialism and Empiriocriticsm" is a classic example of consistency and uncompromising defense of the philosophical principles of Marxist theory -- the "absolutely fundamental propositions" which Vladimir Ilich called the "ABC of materialism." Marx and Engels had adopted them as a result of their critical reappraisal of previous philosophical culture. The renunciation of this philosophical ABC, no matter what good intentions are cited in justification of it and no matter what fine words and even revolutionary phraseology is used to disguise it, signified and signifies, essentially, the betrayal of materialism as one of two philosophical factions vying with one another (there is no third option), a step backward from what has been achieved and gained -- reaction, in other words. It will be recalled that by defending the materialism of Marx and Engels against the Machists, Lenin took as his allies in the struggle against them not only Dietzgen and Mehring, but also the pre-Marxist materialists Diderot, Feuerbach and Chernyshevskiy, precisely because Machism was undermining the principles of materialist philosophy in general.

Loyalty to materialism is a major behest of Lenin's. It remains topical to this day, primarily inasmuch as occasionally one still meets among those who deem themselves Marxists a tendency to "supplement" and "renew" dialectical and historical materialism with some "ism" or other borrowed from the arsenal of bourgeois philosophy, to "develop" Marxism so that not a trace remains of the materialist foundations of its philosophy.

This behest of Lenin's is topical also because from time to time one sees through lapses on the part of some members of our creative intelligentsia into the religious style of thought, God-seeking, a kind of quasiscientific mysticism, an active inclination to indulge in uncritical scrutiny and even efforts to defend reprentatives of trends in the history of social thought and culture whose works represented direct or indirect opposition to materialism.

Lesson two. Lenin's book teaches us what it means to be a Marxist in philosophical terms. We customarily say that Marxism is a living, developing theory, but we do not always delve into the profound meaning of these words. They mean that development is Marxism's very means of existence, an essential property and attribute to it. Marxism is not a dogma; it follows from this that the struggle for the purity of Marxism and its philosophy cannot and must not be interpreted in a dull and insipid way, merely in terms of reiteration (albeit loud and clear) of what has already been demonstrated by the founders.

"Materialism and Empiriocriticism" is a classic example of the simultaneous solution of two closely related tasks: the upholding and defense of Marxist philosophy and its further creative development. The one is simply impossible without the other -- that is what Lenin teaches us. For confining oneself to the first task means actually retreating from the new problems which historical reality and the development of science and spiritual culture are constantly posing. To mark time and to repeat ad infinitum philosophical propositions which are correct in abstract terms is to unwittingly betray revolutionary dialectics which demands that one should not avoid solving new problems.

"The genius of Marx and Engels," Lenin wrote, "consists precisely in the fact that for a very long period, CLOSE TO HALF A CENTURY, they developed materialism, furthered one main sphere of philosophy and did not mark time repeating gnoseological questions that had already been solved..." (pp 356-357).

But you cannot make progress in science wihtout abandoning some item of your theoretical baggage, without revising certain propositions. And this demands not only loyalty to principles and audacity, but sound arguments for the new solutions. In this connection, Lenin pointed in his book to F. Mehring as an example of a Marxist who openly opposed certain obsolete "historical propositions" of Marx and Engels and did it in a most "definite and detailed" way which ruled out any ambiguity.

As for philosophy, it is also bound to change as a result of social and scientific progress. Quoting Engels' words to the effect that "with each discovery constituting an era, even in the sphere of natural history," (not to mention human history), Lenin adds in parentheses, "materialism must inevitably change its form." Vladimir Ilich concludes from this: "Consequently, the revision of the 'form' of Engels' materialism and the revision of its natural philosophy propositions not only has nothing 'revisionist' about it in the established sense of the word, but, on the contrary, it is an essential requirement of Marxism. We reproach the Machists not for this kind of review, but for their PURELY REVISIONIST method of altering the ESSENCE of materialism under the guise of criticism of its FORM..." (pp 265-266).

It is necessary here to discuss the specific methodologically important consideration of Lenin's. He wrote more than once that there is a certain uneveness to the development of Marxist philosophical theory (and to Marxism as a whole). At each stage, particular facets, aspects of this theory come to the fore. It might even be said that in one period or another this development is brought aobut chiefly through a theoretical breakthrough at certain "growth points." Of course, Marxism is an integral theory, but its enrichment at each historical stage is by no means of the resolution primarily of certain vital, specific problems. The principle of the "main element" operates here as well.

If one approaches Lenin's creative work as a philosopher from this standpoint, then in the initial stages on his activity his interests and theoretical studies were centered on questions of historical materialism, and above all the group of ideas relating to problem of the so-called subjective factor in history. After the 1905-1907 revolution Lenin's philosophical work was primarily concerned with problems of dialectical materialism, including questions of the theory of materialism and the theory of knowledge. At that time Lenin was developing Marxist philosophy chiefly by interpreting these problems -- and even now we still have every reason to talk about Lenin's definition of matter as a philosophical category, Lenin's treatment of the dialectics of the process of cognition, Lenin's concept of the criterion of truth, and so forth. Subsequently the attention of Lenin the philosopher was focused mainly on materialist dialectics and its application to the new historical reality -- to the analysis of imperialism, socialist revolution and the practical building of a new society -- and in general terms on the further elaboration of Marxist dialectics itself as logic and theory of knowledge and the struggle against various forms of quasidialectics, such as eclecticism and sophistry.

The Leninist stage in the development of Marxist philosophy, which began in the mid-nineties with Vladimir Ilich's first works and went through several stages, continues to this day.

This is evidenced by the fruitful theoretical activity of the CPSU and the other Marxist Leninist parties and the vast detachment of Marxist philosophers of all countries. Modern life has confronted them with many problems of varying degrees of difficulty. There is no problem more important today then that of preserving world peace, but the chief difficulty is not so much the theoretical solution of it as actually curbing the forces of aggression threatening to destroy mankind.

The identification of the specific nature of contradictions under socialism, or rather the contradictions that are characteristic of socialism as the first phase of a communist society, has a very important place among the questions urgently requiring philosophical interpretation. It is no accident that this problem is treated as such a crucial one at party forums and so intensively debated in scientific literature. This debate naturally entails heightened attention by Soviet philosophers toward the theme of the correlations between dialectics and the method of system and structural analysis and criticism of the persistent efforts that are being made to put pressure on or even replace dialectics by this method.

As is known, debate, of course, is essential to the existence and deepening of theoretical knowledge. It would be a good thing, however, if the participants did not indulge in pedantry, if they remembered more often Lenin's behest about not becoming detached from life and not repeating the mistakes of those who in their fight for innovation have discarded the main weapons in the Marxist philosophical arsenal along with genuinely obsolete formulas.

Lesson three. Lenin's "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" also teaches us how to conduct polemics with philosophical opponents. Note that at the very beginning of the book Lenin points out a distinctive feature of it -- "thoroughness." He treated the views of the "philosophical opponents" seriously: he devoted time and effort to a painstaking and most detailed study not only of the works of the Russian Machists but also of the writings of their teachers -- Mach and Avenarius -- as well as of their kindred spirits and critics from various schools of philosophy. The book contains references to nearly 300 sources in 4 languages. The profound and painstaking analysis of the works of ideological opponents enabled Lenin to do more than merely point out the idealism of Machist philosophy and to expose the veiled character of this type of idealism and its mimicry of "naive realism." Vladimir Ilich repeatedly points out that while being idealists, "Mach and Avenarius are purveyors of materialism ON THE SLY . . . (p 50), as a result of which Machism was seen by some quite well educated social-democrats as a scientific theory. Lenin showed that "Mach and Avenarius combine in their philosophy fundamental idealistic premises and certain materialist conclusions . . . " (p 59), but the chief concept of their teaching is that experience "masks both the materialist and idealist lines of philosophy, thus consecrating their coalescence" (p 152). Lenin demonstrated that Machism, while ostensibly a philosophy of science, is basically merely a revamped subjective idealism in a new garb. And having stripped it of this garb, Vladimir Ilich had every justification for writing: "Philosophers should be judged not by the labels they pin on themselves . . . but by the way they actually tackle theoretical matters, who their companions are, and what they have taught their pupils and followers" (p 228).

This Leninist methodology is very important today because modern idealist philosophy is not necessarily overtly idealistc: it is constantly undergoing modernization, donning a series of "realistic" and "scientific" costumes. And this camouflage is still capable of misleading many people just as Machism's realistic exterior deceived Bogdanov and Lunacharskiy at the beginning of the last century [as published].

Lenin devotes one of the book's six chapters to an explanation of the link between Machist philosophy and the revolutionary processes in physics at the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th. Treatment of these processes was dictated primarily by the need to ascertain the gnoseological and theoretical-cognitive roots of Machism and analyze from a dialectical materialist viewpoint the real problems in natural scientific knowledge, which the failure to resolve had permitted a speculative interpretation of them in the spirit of idealism (so-called "physical idealism"). In this way Lenin provides a good lesson for those involved professionally in criticizing ideological and philosophical currents hostile toward Marxism.

Even now bourgeois and revisionist theorists engage in a variety of nonscientific speculation in response to definite social and class instructions. But their speculation usually relates to real problems which for one reason or another Marxist thought has been somewhat slow, cautious or timid about solving. While repeating over and over the correct thesis about the activeness of social consciousness in general and socialist consciousness in particular, we often fail to take into full consideration the great activeness of the ideological mouthpieces of anticommunism: they do not overlook the blank spots on the map of scientific treatment by Marxists, they are quick to give them their own interpretation and, at the same time, create a ballyhoo about Marxism allegedly being obsolete. Lenin's brilliant analysis of the revolution in physics is a prime example of how to disarm the ideological opponents.

Lesson four. "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" is a good example of how to write philosophical works. Not a template, not the sole model, but an example. In this respect Lenin was brilliantly continuing the tradition in world philosophy whose representatives were distinguished by a desire and ability to write about complex philosophical problems simply, clearly, and absorbingly.

Lenin's book is distinguished not only by its thoroughness and by its profound analysis of sources. It is also characterized by rigorous consistency of thought embodied in a multitude of polemical arguments, in the character of the exposition of new propositions, and in the general shape and rigid structure [arkhitektonika] of the composition. It is also characterized by a dialectical treatment of all the matters and concepts under discussion -- whether it be the direct object of the critical analysis (the international contradictions of Machism, its evolution, the stages of philosophical development and contradictory trends of Bogdanov's teaching, the crisis in physics, and so forth), general problems of the correlation between philosophy and science, philosophy and religion, philosophy and politics, philosophy and the class struggle, or various propositions of dialectical materialist philosophy itself -- concerning the relationship between mind and matter, matter and motion, knowledge and practice, relative truth and absolute truth.

Finally -- something that is not always given enough attention -- "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" is distinguished by the emotional style of the writing and the special language. The highly polemical style of the book and the use of sayings ("A stuck talon spells doom for the bird"), literary images (from Krylov, Gogol, Turgenev), colloquialism, deliberate vulgarisms and mockery of opponents -- the purpose of all this was not so much to demoralize the latter as to attract the attention of a considerably larger group of people to the philosophical struggle, to stir them -- by introducing them to the problems discussed in the book -- into comprehending and mastering the philosophical ideas of Marx and Engels.

The question one asks oneself in this connection is: Are our philosophical works always popular and accessible enough and, to put it bluntly, intelligible?

Of course, there have to be publications aimed primarily at specialists. But do we not have rather too much philosophy for a narrow audience, works which appear to frighten readers off rather than attract them?

Since "Materialism and Empiriocriticism" was published, a very great deal has been written about it: dozens of books and thousands of articles. And time continues to reveal the theoretical potential of this work which is a powerful instrument in the struggle for the triumph of the principles of Marxism, for the revolutionary transformation of society on a scientific basis.

STUDENTS FINISH SOCIAL SCIENCES ACADEMY COURSE

PM111303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Students' Graduation"]

[Text] The latest batch of CPSU Central Committee Academy of Social Sciences external students graduated on 26 April. The graduates included secretaries of party obkoms and gorkoms, staff of the CPSU Central Committee apparatus and central ideological establishments, deputy chairmen of oblispolkoms, and other senior party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol workers.

The students have spent 3 years in part-time study of topical questions of Marxist-Leninist theory and communist building practice and the domestic and foreign policy and ideological activity of the CPSU. Special attention was paid to study of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the materials of CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the propositions contained in speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, and other documents of the CPSU and Soviet state.

In the final stage of the study course the students were addressed by K.V. Rusakov and N.I. Ryzhkov, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; V.A. Medvedev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Department; Yu.V. Petrov and N.N. Chetverikov, deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments; G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and F.T. Yermash, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Cinematography. The students acquainted themselves with the work experience of party raykoms and gorkoms and party committees at industrial enterprises in Moscow and Moscow Oblast in mobilizing labor collectives for the successful fulfillment of plan targets and socialist pledges. Students made special trips to attend classes at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the AUCCTU, the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR Gosplan, and central ideological establishments.

CPSU CONGRATULATES PRAVDA PRINTING PLANT

PM101407 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the collective of the V.I. Lenin Printing Plant of the CPSU Central Committee's PRAVDA Publishing House.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulates you on a noteworthy date -- the 50th anniversary of the V.I. Lenin Printing Plant of the CPSU Central Committee's PRAVDA Publishing House.

Built during the 1st 5-Year Plan, the printing plant became one of the country's leading printing enterprises. Here Lenin's PRAVDA and other central newspapers and party and sociopolitical journals are printed in editions of many millions, taking to all corners of the country and the most remote spots in the world the party's inspired words and the light of communist ideas.

The PRAVDA Publishing House printing plant is an enterprise of leading technology and modern labor organization. Here cadres of remarkable masters, frontrunners, and innovators of printing production have developed.

The CPSU Central Committee notes with satisfaction that your collective fulfills plan targets and socialist pledges with honor every year. You persistently strive to increase labor productivity, cut the prime cost of output, and improve the quality of the printing of publications.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses firm confidence that the workers, engineers, technicians, and employees of the PRAVDA Publishing House printing plant, continuing the collective's glorious revolutionary and labor traditions, will continue to make a worthy contribution to the nationwide struggle to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

We wish you, dear comrades, new successes in labor for our great motherland's sake!

The CPSU Central Committee

HOOLIGANISM AMONG SOCCER FANS CRITICIZED

PM071238 [Editorial Report] Moscow TRUD in Russian on 25 April publishes on page 4 under the rubric "Afterword to a Conviction", a 1,000-word V. Mezentsev article entitled "What Has his To Do With Soccer? About Pseudofans and True Lovers of Sport." The article was prompted by an incident at the "Dinamo" stadium when firecrackers, let off during a soccer match, resulted in jailing the two youths responsible. The writer of the article laments the fact that "for some time the stadium stands have begun to be turned into assembly points for violators of public order." He describes how "young 'fans' have set off in groups to follow their favorite team to Minsk, Vilnius, Leningrad...There they have committed acts of rowdyism, rocked subway cars traveling at full speed, overturned vehicles, gotten drunk..."

The writer goes on to relate how he witnessed "Spartak" supporters intimidating other citizens in a bar and throwing their weight around by virtue of strength in numbers. He also describes an "invasion" of the capital of Georgia: "Groups of schoolchildren once again arrived, following their adored team, and explosions thundered over the stadium once again. No one had money for a hotel, and what money they did have soon ran out -- even in Tbilisi wine is not yet free. Those who had rubles left for the return journey encountered a serious problem: all tickets to Moscow were sold out a week ahead. How can you live in a strange city without food or a roof over your head? Adolescents besieged the railroad station and airport, trying unsuccessfully to get home. Once again fights broke out." The article concludes as follows: "Weighty words must be spoken here by teachers, parents, mentors, and sportsmen -- all of us who do not want the banner of sport to turn into a screen for rowdies, hooligans, and speculators."

GORKIY FACING THREAT OF SERIOUS FLOODING

PM140953 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 4 May 1984 in its Second Edition carries on page 3, under the rubric "An Acute Situation," a 1,200-word report by Yu. Nemtsov from Gorkiy entitled "Alarm in the Flood Zone." The author explains that in connection with the construction of Cheboksary GES, large areas in the Volga Basin extending upstream from Cheboksary to Gorkiy will be permanently flooded. This is fraught with serious problems for the city of Gorkiy. As a consequence of industrial development its drainage system is inadequate and congested. As a result of this, the water table has risen to ground floor level in some places and is threatening the foundations and supply lines of apartment blocks and enterprises.

This is the situation now, but the water level in the Volga and Oka Rivers is to rise by a further 5 meters. In 1977 a general plan for flood protection installations was drawn up.

"The implementation of the project, which includes the strengthening of river banks, the cleaning and deepening of the sewage system, and the construction of pumping stations, collectors, and drainage canals, demands considerable expenditure. According to the estimates of experts, the city would take half a century to carry out this work alone. It has been decided that enterprises situated in the zone affected by landslides, flooding, or total submersion should contribute proportionately to this project. Ministries have been authorized to allocate funds for the city's flood protection system." However, Nemtsov complains, nothing much has happened. "Departments prefer 'to ignore' the fact that it was their enterprises which seriously disrupted the city's drainage system." The author goes on to emphasize that industry has a material and moral duty to help the city and he deplores how little has been done so far.

He writes: "You may form the opinion that I am exaggerating. Alas, the situation is really serious. The construction of 'rural' protection installations has been under way for 5 years, yet less than half has been done. The Cheboksargesstroy has clearly failed to cope with the volume of work."

The author concludes: "The problem which we have touched upon today is many-sided and cannot be solved overnight. But neither must its solution be postponed until some unspecified period in the future. Otherwise losses may be incurred which could not be made up by the named ministries and departments, still less by local construction and industrial organizations."

BRIEFS

SUPREME SOVIET SESSION PUBLICATION -- The materials of the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet, 11th convocation have been published as a separate pamphlet. It includes documents on the election of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, as chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The pamphlet also includes the statement of the USSR Council of Ministers about its forthcoming work, which was made by Comrade Tikhonov, and material on the basic directions of the reform of the general educational and vocational schools is also published. The pamphlet includes the speech by Comrade Chernenko at the 13th April 1984 session of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. The pamphlet has been published by Politizdat with a mass press run. [Text] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 May 84 LD]

ACADEMICIAN DISMISSES NUCLEAR POWER SAFETY FEARS

PM100931 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 9 May carries on page 11 a 2,700-word interview with Academician A. Ye. Sheyndlin by B. Smagin under the rubric "Man and the Economy," titled "Energy: What Does the Coming Century Hold in Store for Us"?

The interview is introduced by the following note:

"The famous GOELRO plan [the program for Russia's electrification in the twenties] was described by V.I. Lenin as 'the second party program.' The modern Energy Program is equally significant for our country, being an attempt at comprehensive planning of the sector, covering all its divisions and its complex relations with different spheres of the national economy. Eminent Soviet scientist A.Ye. Shenyndlin, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences High Temperature Institute, who played an active part in the program's elaboration, described the specific features of this most important document in an interview with a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent."

The interview begins with a brief general discussion of social aspects of the Energy Program, goes on the describe the prospects of the coal mining industry and how it will be affected by the Program and continues:

"Question: If I understand you correctly, the development of the power industry depends to a significant extent on transportation. But there is, after all, one power industry sphere where the problem of 'fuel' transportation is not so acute. What is the role assigned to AESes by the program?

"Answer: A leading role. An important section of the program is the plan for the development of nuclear power generation in the European part of the USSR. I would like to mention two specific features of the development of nuclear power generation. The existing nuclear reactors are being replaced by more sophisticated installations, the so-called fast breeder reactors. This will make it possible to utilize practically all the uranium, instead of only 1/140th of it, as happens today. Thus the question of resources for nuclear power generation is completely removed from the agenda. It is true that many scientific and technical tasks arise in this connection. The program outlines the main directions for their solution. The use of nuclear power for heating is an extremely promising area. Thermal AESes and nuclear boiler houses are already under construction.

"Question: Such construction work could cause alarm among the population. After all, the atom usually creates a sense of fear,even when we are speaking about the peaceful atom.

"Answer: Much of this is the result of emotions. Our country's AESes are absolutely safe for the population of the surrounding areas. The problem of radioactive waste disposal has been resolved in our country. Grounds for concern thus simply do not exist. Fire is also dangerous if used incorrectly. The indisputable advantages of nuclear power are so obvious that there can be argument about them, especially bearing in mind that conventional fuel sources are being exhausted. Our country has a unique city -- the only one in the world, actually -- where the peaceful atom has entered everyday life in a most decisive fashion. The fast breeder reactor in the city of Shevchenko supplies its inhabitants with electricity and...even with drinking water, which is provided by distilling equipment powered by nuclear energy. Is this not an example of the atom's potential?

"The future holds in store for us fusion reactors, which will completely relieve mankind of any concern about power industry raw material, since the 'Fuel' for the future fusion power stations will be provided essentially by... water, or rather deuterium extracted from it.

"It is true that the program does not set any actual timetable for the industrial use of nuclear fusion. It is clearly a task for the 21st century, and not for its early years. Nevertheless, the plan makes provisions for experimental industrial installations."

The interview concludes with a review of the present role and future prospects of GESes and Academician Sheyndlin's views on the rational use of energy.

KALININ NUCLEAR POWER PLANT BECOMES OPERATIONAL

LD102355 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 10 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 10 TASS -- A newly-built nuclear power station in the city of Kalinin in the heart of Russia has started supplying electric energy, as its first power-generating set with a rating of one million kilowatts has become operational. In all, new reactors with a capacity of six million kilowatts will be put into operation on the Soviet Union this year. A total of 23 nuclear power stations are already in operation or being built in the USSR. In the near future the overall power of Soviet nuclear energy stations will be brought to 100 million kilowatts.

The USSR, which inaugurated the world's first nuclear power station in the town of Obninsk near Moscow in 1954, has also been the first to develop nuclear heat supply systems. The Bilibin nuclear heat-and-power station has been operating for many years in the Chukotka Peninsula, and other such stations are being built in the cities of Gorkiy and Voronezh and in a locality outside Odessa. Heat supplied by nuclear power stations, according to experts' estimates, is twice as cheap as that provided by burning organic fuel.

The Soviet Union is also developing fast-neutron nuclear power industry. Such fast reactors are used at the Shevchenko nuclear power station off the Caspian Sea and the Beloyarskaya nuclear power station in the Urals. Soviet engineers have now set about developing a fast reactor with a rating of 800,000 kilowatts, and even more powerful units of this kind are on the drawing boards.

Nuclear power stations are not only economically profitable (a one-million-kilowatt set saves up to two million tons of oil or three million tons of coal a year), they also are ecologically safer than thermal power plants. They are also safe to people. The concentration of radioactive aerosols both in the buildings of nuclear power stations themselves and as far as 50 kilometres away from them is comparable with the level of natural background radiation. The Soviet system of safeguards accepted for nuclear power stations insures that the amount of radiation received by their personnel amounts to just one percent of the permissible limit set by medical experts. The cost of protective systems at Soviet nuclear power stations, as a matter of fact, equals half the stations' aggregate cost.

Soviet nuclear power industry is being developed at priority rates. The increment in the capacities of power-generating facilities in the European part of the USSR in the current five-year plan period (1981-85) will largely be due to the building of new nuclear power plants and hydroelectric power stations.

OBSERVER DESCRIBES NUCLEAR POWER USE, SAFETY

LD141402 Moscow World Service in English 0831 GMT 14 May 84

[From the "Science and Engineering" program]

[Text] [Announcer] We have a question today from (Krishna Rao) in Vijayawada in India. He'd like to hear about the atomic energy industry in the Soviet Union and its development in recent years. So I'll discuss this with our science correspondent, Boris Belitskiy. Boris, could you begin by giving us the main facts about this industry in the Soviet Union?

[Belitskiy] Well, the Soviet Union at present has 14 operating nuclear power stations and is building an even larger number than that -- 15. The 14 operating stations have 29 reactor units with a total generating capacity of more than 17,000 megawatts. They produce over 7 percent of the country's electricity. Well, I'm afraid that's a lot of figures but they do describe the present status of the Soviet nuclear power industry.

[Announcer] Has the industry been growing rapidly?

[Belitskiy] Yes. [words indistinct] 1980 alone it produced more electricity than in the entire first half of the seventies. The present rate of growth is higher still.

[Announcer] What is the purpose of this rapid expansion?

[Belitskiy] It's to help meet the country's energy needs while at the same time reducing the amount of oil burned at power stations. The oil itself can be used more profitably elsewhere, for example in the petrochemical industry. Moreover, most of the Soviet Union's nuclear power stations are now being built in the European part of the country, where the need for them is particularly great because 80 percent of the Soviet Union's fuel resources are situated east of the Ural Mountains.

[Announcer] U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT said recently that safety and environmental problems have virtually killed nuclear power in the United States. It's predicted the Soviet Union would run into many of the same difficulties.

[Belitskiy] No. Nuclear power plants in the Soviet Union, unlike the United States, have a very good safety record. In fact during the past 20-odd years we have not had a single major accident in the industry that was detrimental to human health, let alone any involving fatalities, and lately the Soviet Government has taken additional steps to assure safety at nuclear power stations. As a matter of fact, a special state committee has been set up for this purpose. Of course, safety is expensive. It requires considerable effort and outlay. The safeguards at Soviet nuclear power stations such as three- and four-fold redundancy, water recycling, and the like, even now swallow almost half the total cost of the stations. Nevertheless, there is no intention of economizing at the expense of safety. Savings, it is felt, should be achieved in other ways, by standardizing equipment and design, increasing reactor power and other such measures.

Besides this, the Soviet Union is pioneering in the use of nuclear power for desalinating sea water and for centralized heating.

[Announcer] Could you give some details on this?

[Belitskiy] A nuclear power reactor of the breeder type in Shevchenko on the Caspian Sea has been desalinating sea water for the needs of that city for over 10 years now, and two nuclear plants to provide central heating are under construction in the cities of Voronezh and Gorkiy, both in the European part of the country. Two other cities that are to have nuclear-powered central heating are Odessa and Minsk.

As a matter of fact, Mr (Rao), an Indian team of atomic scientists, headed by Dr Raja Ramanna, visited the Soviet Union recently and discussed Soviet expertise in the nuclear field and how it could be used in India. The Soviet Union offered to help India's development program in nuclear power. It has been a consistent policy of the Soviet Union to assist other countries in this field.

COSMONAUT TRAINER LEONOV ON USE OF SPACE

LD112046 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 11 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 11 TASS -- Space should be peaceful and free of weapons of any kind, Aleksey Leonov, deputy chief of the Yuriy Gagarin cosmonauts' training centre, has told TASS. Leonov was the commander of the Soviet space crew who took part in the 1975 joint Soviet-American Soyuz-Apollo experiment.

"I want to believe," Aleksey Leonov stressed, "that all cosmonauts on our planet, now numbering more than one hundred in three continents, all citizens of earth will agree with me: Spacecraft must be launched into space only for the benefit of scientific progress, for the sake of implementing civilian projects."

The Soviet cosmonauts, Aleksey Leonov said, are alarmed by the fact that scientific and economic aspects of the American space shuttle programme are being moved to the background, according to press reports. There is increasingly more evidence that this programme is being used by the Pentagon whose aims are far from the interests of world science, from the tasks of peaceful uses of space technology.

Citing examples of peaceful cooperation in outer space, Aleksey Leonov recalled that the socialist countries which participate in the Intercosmos programme were able to study and explore better their natural resources, while nine of them sent their own spacemen in orbit. Joint work in near-earth orbit by Soviet cosmonauts and Indian citizen Rakesh Sharma and the joint Soviet-French space mission also served peaceful purposes. In brief, Cosmonaut Leonov stressed, the Soviet Union is striving to make its achievements in space exploration part of the property belonging to all of mankind.

COSMOS 1552 LAUNCHED, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD150728 Moscow TASS in English 0725 GMT 15 May 84

[Text] Moscow May 15 TASS -- The Soviet Union Monday launched an artificial earth satellite of the Cosmos series, Cosmos 1552, for continuing the exploration of outer space. The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parameters:

initial period of revolution -- 89.6 minutes, maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 344 km, minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 191 km, inclination of the orbit -- 64 .9 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.